The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5816. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Disturbed Sections of Paris Still Held by Troops.

No Demand Made for the Extradition of Flourens.

A Fearful Accident on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Nineteen Persons Killed Outright and Twenty Wounded.

Large Bodies of Fenians Reported Marching Into Red River.

EUROPE.

The French Emperor Expresses Confidence in the Army—Symptoms of Agitation in the Faubourg du Temple—The Total Vote.

PARIS, May 12.—Marshal CANROBERT has issued an order of the day to the army, which contains a letter from the Emperor, addressed to the Marshal. The Emperor says: "Such absurd and exaggerated rumors have been repeated concerning the vote of the army in Paris that I am inclined to beg you to say to the generous officers and soldiers that my confidence in the army has never been shaken." The letter concludes with thanks to the troops for their firmness and *sang-froid* during the late troubles in the capital. This afternoon the Emperor and Empress, in an open carriage, visited the quarters of the city which have been the scene of disturbance for the last few days. Although all Paris is tranquil, the scenes of the recent disorder are still partly occupied by the troops. During the night crowds collected at various points in the city, which were dispersed by the troops and Police without bloodshed. Many arrests were made. Symptoms of agitation are still apparent in the Faubourg du Temple. Detachments of troops are marching to Belleville, and a crowd in front of the Caserne Prince Eugène was dispersed today by the Police.... HENRI ROCHEFORT's journal, the *Marseillaise*, was again prosecuted today for publishing an article asserting that the recent riots were organized by the Police.... Père HYACINTHE is at Munich with Dr. DOLLINGER.

The Vote on the Plebiscitum.

PARIS, May 12—6 P. M.—The total vote on the *plebiscitum* stands as follows:

Yes	7,336,434
No	1,560,709

In Algeria the following is the result:

	Yes.	No.
Civilians	10,791	13,481
Army	36,165	6,029

The Ministerial changes will not take place until the ratification of the *plebiscitum* by the Chambers.

Paris Quiet.

PARIS, May 13—2 o'clock A. M.—No disorder has taken place to-night, and tranquillity now prevails throughout the city. The Emperor and Empress yesterday visited the Prince Eugène and Dupleix Barracks and the Military School, and were everywhere received with enthusiasm during their progress through the city.

The International Yacht Race—Immigration to Quebec—Death of a Theologian—An Iron-Master's Lock-Out Threatened.

LONDON, May 12.—The journals of this city agree that Americans had the yacht race all their own way from the start. They take the national defeat in good part. The second race between the yachts *Sappho* and *Cambria* is postponed from Friday until Saturday, to enable Mr. ASHBURY to lengthen the *Cambria's* bowsprit two and a half feet. Two ballast tons have been added to the *Cambria*. Mr. ASHBURY wishes to reduce the distance of the next race to thirty miles. Mr. BENNETT and Mr. DOUGLASS have been invited to meet Mr. ASHBURY and sixty or seventy of the leading English yachtmen at a grand dinner to be given in their honor on June 2, at the "Star and Garter," Richmond on the Thames....English engineers attach great significance to the speed of the steam-ship *Nemesis*, because experiments have been made in the arrangement of her machinery for securing the utmost economy of coal....Two hundred emigrants left this city today to embark for Quebec....The new steamer *Caspian*, of the Allan line, which was to sail this week for Quebec, has been detained in consequence of the discovery of a defect in her machinery. The steamer *North America* takes her place.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Rev. SAMUEL MARCUS DILL, D. D., Professor of Theology in Magee College, Londonderry, is dead.

EDINBURGH, May 12.—The *Scotsman* (newspaper) comments on the swelling Scandinavian emigration to American by way of Glasgow.... The Scotch iron-masters threaten a lock-out.

The English Turf—The Second Day at Chester—Opening of the Salisbury Races.

LONDON, May 12.—The second day of the Chester Races opened with the Two-Year-Old Plate of 200 sovereigns, 1,100 yards, which was won by Mr. F. MOUNCEY'S f. *Shannon*; Mr. G. JONES' ch. f. *Lady Atholstone*, second; Mr. MORTEMER'S b. c. *Jack*, third. The Cheshire Stakes of 200 sovereign, one mile and a quarter, was won by Lord ANGLESEY'S ch. h. *President Lincoln*; Mr. J. WARRINGTON'S br. m. *Lily*, second; Mr. HODGMAN'S br. c. *Vestminister*, third. The fifty-eighth year of the Dee Stakes, one mile and a quarter, was won by Capt. MACHELL'S br. c. *Bonny Swell*; Mr. DAWSON'S br. c. *Coutts*, second; *Muster*, third. The handicap for all ages was won by *King of Clubs*; *Trafford*, second; *Filon*, third. A plate of 50 sovereigns for three-year olds and upward, three-quarters of a mile, was won by *Cawdor*; *Maurice*, second; *Bull Dog*, third...The Salisbury races began today with the Craven Plate, 1,100 yards, which was won by Mr. W. DAY'S b. c. *Review*; *Worthless*, second: *Coronet*, third. The Salisbury Stakes, half a mile, was won by Mr. G. JONES' b. f. *Lizzie Cowl*; Mr. H. GOATER'S ch. f. *Worthy*, second; Mr. H. MORRIS' br. f. *Bicycle*, third.

The British Parliament—The City of Boston Inquiry—Flourens not Remanded—Defeat of the Poor Relief Bill for London.

LONDON, May 12.—The House of Lords today received the Royal assent to the Naturalization bill and adjourned....In the House of Commons, Sir J. PAKINGTON gave notice of his intention to press the inquiry into the loss of the steam-ship *City of Boston*. Mr. BRUCE, Home Secretary, denied that Her Majesty's Government had received any demand from France for the extradition of GUSTAVE FLOURENS, therefore he anticipated that the popular demonstration which he had heard was to take place in Hyde Park against the surrender of the exile would not take place. The Irish Land bill was considered in Committee, and various amendments debated without result. The Metropolitan Poor Relief bill passed. Mr. BOUVERIE moved that the consideration of the bill allowing women to vote be postponed six months. Sir ROBERT ANSTRUTHER spoke in support of, and Lord GARLIES opposed the bill, but the latter admitted that his constituents insanely urged its passage. Mr. NEWDEGATE made a speech against the measure. Mr. GLADSTONE denied the existence of a demand or desire for the bill. JACOB BRIGHT replied, and the House divided on the motion to postpone, which was agreed to by 126 majority. This virtual defeat of the bill was received with loud cheering, and the House adjourned.

The American Vice Consul at Leipsig Assaulted—Menotti Garibaldi and the South Italy Revolt.

LEIPSIG, May 12.—Mr. M. J. CRAMER, Vice Consul of the United States, was violently assaulted today by an American residing in this city. He was rescued by the Police, and his assailant, whose name is withheld, was arrested. No explanation is given of the cause of the attack.

FLORENCE, May 12.—MENOTTI GARIBALDI was examined before the Magistrates in this city yesterday in the matter of his alleged connection with the recent insurrection at Filadelfia. He absolutely denied the charge, and no proof to the contrary being forthcoming, he was discharged.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—Sixteen Persons Killed and Twenty Wounded—Cause of the Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12.—At 6 o'clock this morning the night express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which left Atchison, Kansas, last evening, collided near Eureka, twenty-eight miles of this city, with an extra freight train going west. Sixteen persons were killed outright and twenty wounded. Two that have been taken home will die. No names of the sufferers have been yet ascertained. The wounded are being brought here, and further particulars will be obtained when the train arrives. The dead will be brought here as soon as the Coroner reaches the scene of the disaster and holds an inquest. A special train left here early this morning with physicians and all the necessary appliances for the relief of the wounded and care of the dead. Another train will leave at noon with the Coroner, reporters and another relief party. Both the locomotives were completely wrecked and the trains badly smashed. The collision occurred through a misapprehension of orders given to the conductor. HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President of the road, and THOS. MCKESSOCK, are on the spot doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers and to clear the track.

Further Particulars of the Disaster—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The train with the wounded has not arrived yet, (2½ P. M.,) but THOMAS MCKESSOCK, Superintendent, has telegraphed the following names of the killed and wounded. The names of the dead will not probably be obtained until the Coroner holds an inquest: Killed—O. O. Pixley, conductor of the western division of the road and passenger on the train; Frank Holt and daughter, ten years old, of Mercer County, Ohio; J. S. Sturdevent, of Pekin, Ill.; George Washington, (colored,) and train-boy, St. Louis; A. H. Sticaney, of Patoka, Ind. Wounded—H. Mahoff, of Sioux City, Iowa; A. Marcus, of Kansas; Milan Holt, Thomas Perrett, Mud Lake, Chatham County, N. C.; Fred. Maester, Vine Grove, Adams County, Ind.; T. S. Briggs, New-York; William Little, Hillsdale, Mich.; Henry Wehland, St. Louis; Jim Masse, (colored,) Kansas City; Theodore Hinderman, St. Louis; Peter Williams, East Richmond, Ohio; J. D. Hicks, brakeman; J. P. Jackson, engineer; G. J. Dubois, conductor, all of the express train; Jacob Rice, Hickory County, Mo.; Joseph Berry, baggage-master, both legs broken and arm smashed. Most of the killed are persons returning from Kansas, destined to points in Illinois and Ohio. Although many of the wounded are seriously hurt, it is believed all will recover. They are well cared for. The people and physicians in the neighborhood were on the ground promptly, and have been laboring incessantly. Everything has been done that could be done to make the wounded comfortable. AUGUSTUS A. FLEMINGTON, Chief Engineer of the Taboo and Neosho Railroad, is reported killed, but this needs confirmation. The misunderstanding of orders seems to have been made by the engineer of the freight train. It is said he has not been seen since the accident. Another train with coffins for the dead, and comforts for the wounded has just started for the scene of the disaster.

Arrival of the Wounded at St. Louis—Nineteen Persons Killed in All.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The train containing the wounded arrived about 3 o'clock. The sufferers were taken directly to the hospital. A large crowd was at the depot, and as the wounded were borne on mattresses to proper conveyances much sorrow was manifested. The following are additional names of the wounded: Thomas L. Maning, Evansville, Ind.; J. D. Carpenter, Cairo, Ill.; Leonard Lee, Stephenson County, Ind.; J. R. Ewing, Burnside, Ill.; Martin A. Norcross, Highland County, Ill.; Henry Erst, Breman, Randolph County, Ill.; J. C. Courion, St. Louis; Cornelius Short, Chicago; Jacob Short, St. Paul; W. J. Ryan and Rev. James Cornell, Lafayette, Ind.; T. D. Hick, St. Louis; W. J. Clay, Highland Park, Ill. None of these are seriously injured except RYAN and CORNELL, whose collar-bones are broken. JACOB RICE, Hickory County, Missouri, previously reported wounded, was killed. The death of A. E. FLEMING is confirmed. ANDREW J. STRATTON, of New-Brighton, Penn., is among the killed. There are nineteen persons killed. All the bodies will be brought to this city late to-night.

CANADA.

Prorogation of Parliament—Speech of the Governor-General—Red River, the Fenians and the Fisheries the Leading Points.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 12.—Today the Governor-General prorogued Parliament. In his speech he acknowledged the attention and diligence given to public business by Parliament, especially in the measures adopted respecting banks and banking, in which he said he trusted sufficient guarantees would be found for the protection of the financial interests of the community. Alluding to the measure passed for the government of the new Province of Manitoba, and for the vast adjacent Territories, he said:

"The just and reasonable conditions which you have sanctioned in favor of their inhabitants cannot fail to remove every trace of misapprehensions which unhappily existed, and to plant instead a feeling of confidence in your good will; and the increasing advantages to be derived from joining the Dominion. The military expedition, which it is necessary to send, will gratify and give confidence to all loyal and well-disposed persons. Her Majesty's troops go forth on an errand of peace, and will serve as an assurance to the inhabitants of the Red River settlement, and the numerous Indian tribes that occupy the North-west, that they have a place in the regard and counsel of England, and may rely on the important protection of the British Sceptre."

After thanking the House for the readiness with which the necessary supplies for public service have been granted, he continued:

"Information which reached my Government from many quarters as to the designs of parties styled 'Fenians,' armed and openly drilled in various parts of neighboring States, rendering it incumbent on me to apply to Parliament to pass an act to suspend the force of the Habeas Corpus act, as well as call out an armed force for the defense of the frontier, the vigorous steps resorted to, and the laudable promptitude with which the active militia responded to the call to arms, chilled the hopes of the invaders, and averted menaced outrage, so that I now entertain the sanguine hope that I shall not be placed under the necessary of exercising the power intrusted to me."

After alluding to the provisions that have been provided for taking the census simultaneously in all Her Majesty's British North American possessions in 1871, he concluded as follows:

"I sincerely hope that the preparations that have been matured for the protection of the Canadian fisheries will be effected. Every care will be taken to combine the maintenance of the undisputed rights of our fishermen with the regard due to the just claims of foreigners. And you will, I am persuaded, acknowledge with gratitude the countenance and moral support which Her Majesty's Government has announced her intention of affording. The general tone of your debates, and the uniform expression of the prevalent opinion, indicate that the people of Canada are sensible of the advantages arising from the existing form of government. I trust their contentment may be of long continuance, and I take leave of you for the present with the earnest wish that the determination and efforts of the country to preserve the blessings which it enjoys, may be crowned with the protection and distinguished favor of Providence."

The Red River Expedition—Health of the Premier—Purchase of the Hudson Bay Territory.

TORONTO, Ont., May 12.—The troops for the Red River Expedition will leave on Monday next....All the preliminaries for the international boat-race at Lachine have been arranged. The race is to take place on the 15th of September.

OTTAWA, May 12.—Sir JOHN MACDONALD passed a good night last night. His condition is more hopeful this morning....Sir FRANCIS HINCKS announced in the House, yesterday, that money had been paid to the Hudson's Bay Company for the purchase of the Red River Territory, which would be transferred to Canada in about a month. $1,460,000 has been appropriated in the Dominion Parliament for the North-west purposes.

THE FENIAN EXPEDITION.

Invasion of Red River Reported—Detachments at Duluth and Other Points—Fort Francis to be Captured and the British Advance Harrassed.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The St. Paul *Press* publishes a letter from Duluth, which says that a large body of armed Fenians had arrived at the latter place, en route for Red River to aid RIEL. Each man was armed with a breech-loading rifle, a pistol and a knife. Their first strike will be the capture of Fort Francis, on Rainy Lake, which will be garrisoned by a few men, while the main force will harrass and dispute the passage of the British troops through the rivers, swamps and mountains from Fort William to Red River. At the proper time they will march down and join RIEL's forces. One party has already started overland, by the Vermilion road, another will soon follow, and a third is preparing to go to the same destination, via the St. Louis and Vermilion Rivers. Another party is reported at Superior River, which will march directly west to Red River. The forces at Duluth are said to be commanded by a distinguished Confederate officer, who fought Gen. BANKS in his Louisiana campaign. The men are nearly all ex-soldiers, Many French Canadians accompany them, and they have secured the services of several Indians and half-breed guides and one or two old employes of the Hudson's Bay Company, who are perfectly familiar with the country to be operated in.

The *Press* does not vouch for the truth of the above intelligence, as everything is quiet at Red River, and RIEL is expecting favorable news from Canada.

CUBA.

Fighting Between Santa Cruz and Puerto Principe—Ninety Cubans Killed and Three Cannons Captured by the Spaniards.

HAVANA, May 12.—Captain-General DE RODAS, today, telegraphed from Puerto Principe to Havana that MONTANER'S column had a fight with the insurgents on the road from Santa Cruz to Puerto Principe. The Spaniards captured three pieces of cannon and killed ninety of the enemy. The Spanish loss was only two wounded. The captured cannon are now at Puerto Principe.

THE INDIANS.

Stealing of Women and Children in Texas—Treachery of the Reserve Indians.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Gen. HAGEN, Indian Superintendent for the Southern Superintendency, writes to the Commissioner, inclosing an advertisement of a Texan, announcing the abduction of his wife, and offering a reward of $750 in gold for her recovery. In forwarding this Gen. HAGEN says:

"This is only one of very many cases of abduction within the past few months. I fear the Government does not fully appreciate the extent of the sufferings of the poor people in Texas, and from the Indians we care for and deal kindly with. Raids are constantly made and have been for the past eight months from the Reserve Indians about Fort Lill to Texas."

Gen. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, directs that the agents of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, give special attention to these matters, recovering all the captives they can and impressing as strongly as they can the Indian mind with the dissatisfaction of the Government at such conduct, and to report promptly everything of this nature that may come to their knowledge. Another letter has been received by Commissioner PARKER from the Secretary of the State of Texas, inclosing a letter from a frontier settler, whose reliability the State official vouches for, containing accounts of raids and the capturing of children by the Comanches and Kiowas, and appealing for assistance to recover them. The Secretary of State also says:

"If any expense, not authorized by the Government, attends the recovery, we will offer to meet it here."

Grand Army of the Republic—Elections of National Officers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Today, the delegates to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic elected officers for the ensuing year. The vote was:

Whole number of votes	76
Necessary to a choice	39
Gen. Schenck received	1
Gen. Dennison	6
Gen. Hartranft	11
Gen. Pleasonton	18
Gen. Logan	40

Gen. LOGAN was then, by vote, declared elected unanimously, and on taking the chair made a speech. The other officers elected were Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Senior Vice-Commander; Gen. Lewis Wagner, of Pennsylvania, Junior Vice-Commander; Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Massachusetts, Surgeon-General, and Rev. Dr. G. W. Collier, of Ohio, Chaplain-General, with a member of the Council of Administration from each State.

To-night the Encampment revised the rules and regulations, making several changes which, it is thought, will be very beneficial to the order.

A Fight Over a Business Matter—One Man Killed and Two Mortally Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—A special dispatch from Allenville, on the Iron Mountain Railway, gives an account of a bloody affray there yesterday between two men named JOHNSON, father and son, on the one side, and two named CUMMINGS and COMSTOCK on the other. Young JOHNSON received a cut in the side, letting out a portion of his bowels, whereupon he shot and killed CUMMINGS. The elder JOHNSON then beat COMSTOCK with a club until he was senseless, and he will probably die. The affray grew out of a disagreement in the settlement of a business matter. CUMMINGS and COMSTOCK made the first assault. Young JOHNSON will probably die.

Meeting of Pennsylvania Coal Operators.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., May 12.—At a meeting of coal operators at the Board of Trade Rooms to-day, resolutions were adopted repealing the offer of the basis of $2 50 per ton made in March last, though the depression does not warrant it, congratulating the trade on the almost unanimous stoppage of mining in the Shamokin region as insuring ultimate success, and denouncing the Philadelphia Coal Company for resuming operations, and thus violating their written pledge given in March last.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff—Passage of the Senate Army Bill—Important Amendments—New Steam-ship Projects—Measures Before the Commerce Committee—The Funding Bill—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Gen. SCHENCK brought the House to the consideration of the Tariff bill today soon after 1 o'clock. FERNANDO WOOD, in behalf of the Democrats, took up the appeal of Mr. COVODE last night in behalf of the Republicans, and implored Gen. SCHENCK to allow the bill to be recommitted, so as to get it out of the way for this session. Gen. SCHENCK replied very briefly that, if the opposition would stop trying to amend it in unnecessary and unimportant particulars, the rest of the bill could be finished in four or five days. Then the discussion went on, apparently as hopeless as ever. Nickel ores, alloy of nickel, albata or white metal, German silver and their manufactures, including the new metal aluminum zinc, spelter and zinc in sheets, were all fixed without amend at the rates proposed in the bill. Mr. BROOKS made a point against the proposed duty of two cents per pound on old type, and the paragraph was stricken out. This leaves it to come in free as now. The Vermont sheep-raising interest, supported by the farmers in part, secured a duty on live animals of thirty per cent. ad valorem, instead of twenty as now. Then followed a long discussion on the proposed duty on flour, the proposition of Mr. CHURCHILL of New-York, being to reduce the rate recommended by the bill, which is equivalent to $2 per barrel on oatmeal, and $1 per bbl. on wheat and rye flour. The farmers taunted the manufacturers with a disinclination to protect their interests while asking full protection for themselves. Some of the more sagacious Western men said the rate made no difference whatever with the price in the Eastern markets, which governed the price at the West, and therefore the rate should be fixed wholly in the interest of the revenue. The paragraph was not concluded before adjournment. The next fight of importance in the bill will be on lumber, which will be reached to-morrow, and an earnest effort will be made to place it on the free-list. The contest on that article will undoubtedly occupy a whole day. The next paragraph on which there will be an active contest, is books, on which the bill literally proposes to double the duty by an adroit change from ad valorem to specific. This will be corrected by fixing the proposed specific duty at a rate about equivalent to the present ad valorem duty. The House has, as a rule, generally refused to fix rates higher than those of the existing tariff, and it is not at all likely to make an exception on such an article as books.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Ways and Means Comittee this morning had up the Funding bill for a short time, in order to hear an argument in its favor from Mr. BOWLES, of the Paris house of BOWLES, DREVET & Co. He favors a long single class bond, four per cent. interest, payable in Europe, interest and principal. The Committee also further briefly considered the Tax bill.

PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill was the principal topic of debate and legislation in the Senate today. The bill, as it passed this evening at 6 o'clock, is looked on as a decided victory for the army. In the first place, the reduction is limited to thirty thousand, which is five thousand more than the House bill contained and than the Senate Military Committee recommended as the minimum of reduction. Then, the attempt to reduce the present pay of officers was defeated. One amendment, however, was adopted which is considered rather severe, namely, retired officers will not be permitted to accept civil positions. This, if it should become law, will legislate out of office such men as Gen. SICKLES, Gen. BADEAU, Consul-General to London, and others.

WORK OF THE COMMERCE COMMITTEES.

CYRUS W. FIELD made an argument to the Commerce Committee of the Senate today, in favor of his cable projects to Japan, but no action was taken on the subject. The Committee also considered a bill to incorporate a Southern express company, and will report it favorably with some modifications. A bill to build a breakwater at Lewes, Del., was agreed upon and reported. The Commerce Committee of the House heard an argument from Capt. DUNCAN, of New-York, in favor of the bill which recently passed the Senate for the protection of seamen, which is intended to break up the sailor boarding-house dens and shipping-masters system of swindling. The River and Harbor bill was also considered, and an appropriation for a survey of the Rappahannock River agreed to.

NEW STEAM-SHIP PROJECTS.

The Post-office Committee of the Senate heard an argument from Mr. W. H. WEBB, of New-York, in favor of subsidizing a line of steamships from Valparaiso to Panama and thence to New-York. The United States, it appears, formerly possessed the preponderance of this trade, but it is now almost exclusively in the hands of the English and French. The Committee also considered the bill to subsidize a steam-ship line to Mexico, but came to no conclusion on either project.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY PIERREPONT'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of District-Attorney PIERREPONT takes effect June 30. There will be quite a contest over his successor from present appearances. Several candidates have already put in an appearance, either personally or by proxy, and more are said to be coming.

TROUBLES OF THE BREWERS.

The Revenue laws require that barrels containing ale, beer and other malt liquors, must not have more than one bung-hole. The brewers have overlooked this, and have barreled large quantities of malt liquors in barrels with two bung-holes. The Collectors throughout the country have notified the brewers that they would seize the liquor if it was sent out for sale in these barrels. The brewers have appealed to the Bureau, and today a delegation of them from Pittsburg was before Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS, who decided that the one-bung principle must hold good until Commissioner DELANO returns and settles the question. In the meantime, all malt liquors in barrels with two bungs must remain unsold.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL AND DIPLOMATIC CONFLICTS.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs in their report on the Paraguayan investigation, say that during its progress the question suggested itself to them as to whether any legislation was necessary to provide against the recurrence of such conflicts between the officers of the navy and diplomatic representatives as arose in the case under consideration. In view of the fact that the conflicts of this nature are of very rare occurrence, this being the only one of so serious a character in all our past history; and in view of the further fact that these officials are at all times subject to the control and direction of the President, they deem legislation inexpedient.

CITY AFFAIRS.

The regular Republican Nominating Convention which had nominated Major A. C. RICHARDS for Mayor of this city, reassembled to-night and received Mr. RICHARD'S letter of withdrawal. The Convention then proceeded to unanimously nominate MATTHEW G. EMERY, who has heretofore been in the field as the Reform candidate. Mr. EMERY accepts the nomination.

NOMINATION.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate today: GEORGE W. TRUE, to be Surveyor of Customs at Portland, Me.

THE KEY OF THE GULF.

The Metropolis in Favor of the Annexation of San Domingo.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Resolutions and Speeches---Addresses by Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. Thomas Fitch, F. J. Fithian and Others.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of giving expression to the views of our commercial community in favor of the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. The large hall of the Union was filled to overflowing, mainly with substantial business men, and on the platform were some of the leading financial chiefs of the Metropolis. Among them sat Collector GRINNELL, District-Attorney PIERREPONT and other United States officials, and J. W. FABENS, Special Ambassador from San Domingo to the United States. The Dominican flag and a large map of the West Indies formed the background of the speakers' stand.

MOSES H. GRINNELL called the audience to order, and stated that the meeting had assembled without reference to any party objects or party distinctions, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the American people on an important measure now pending before the Senate at Washington. For his own part, his heart and sympathy were in the movement for the acquisition of the noble Island of San Domingo. He proposed as President of the meeting CHAS. H. RUSSELL, Esq., whose name he said was a sufficient guarantee that any proposition indorsed by it was for the best interests of our commerce and our national welfare. He also proposed a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, including the names of Moses Taylor, Alex. T. Stewart, J. J. Astor, Marshall O. Roberts, Edwards Pierrepont and about 100 other prominent citizens.

The following resolutions were then read by Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The citizens of New-York cannot avoid feeling a deep solicitude in whatever affects the welfare and prosperity of commerce, regarding it as a prominent branch of public industry, which has largely contributed to secure for our country a commanding position among the civilized nations of the world; and,

Whereas, While important measures, deeply affecting the safety and welfare of commerce, are pending before the National Legislature, it becomes a duty on the part of a commercial people to consider the interests involved, to express their sentiments with freedom, and to exercise their influence as far as practicable in producing beneficial results; therefore,

Resolved, As the judgment of this meeting, that the treaty pending before the Senate of the United States, for the acquisition of territory and adjacent waters in the Island of San Domingo, is a measure of vast consequence, not alone to the private interests involved in the fast-increasing commerce through the waters of the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, but also to the public service of the United States, in thereby securing all the important and essential requisitions of a naval station.

Resolved, That the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, which wash the shores of American territory and connect the land-locked seas with the Southern Atlantic Ocean, are essentially a portion of the great geographical system by which the hand of nature has offered protection to the national interests and honor of the American continent; and that the highest sense of public duty is involved in maintaining the inviolability of our free access to and, if rendered necessary by any exigency in public affairs, our control over these waters.

Resolved, That the accepted theory of the present day, which outlines the pathway of commercial progress from Western Europe to Eastern Asia, by the Atlantic and the Isthmus of Darien to the Pacific, renders the entrance from the Southern Ocean to the inland seas a subject of paramount importance, and forces upon the American mind the conviction that the United States should hold the Bay of Samana, as an essential condition to the freedom of the passage to the Carribean Sea.

Resolved, That the resources of San Domingo; the variety of its products, which rival those of the temperate and tropical regions; the importance of its staples of prime necessity, not produced in the United States; its magnificent harbors, its capacity for commerce, its geographical position as the center of the Gulf and the key of the ocean and isthmus transit between Asia and Europe—give to this miniature continent a value that attaches only to the most favored portions of the globe.

Resolved, That, with all respect and deference for the Senate, this meeting earnestly recommends the ratification of the treaty recently negotiated between the Government of the United States and the authorities of San Domingo.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the President of the United States and the Senators in Congress from the State of New-York.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BANKS.

Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Massachusetts, was then introduced. He came before them, he said with great deference, although he felt a deep interest in the subject under consideration. He was delighted to see that no party lines had been drawn in relation to the question they were to discuss to-night. They had assembled together not as partisans, but as citizens representing all classes of society, and were interested, not as mere party adherents, but because the question brought to their notice was emphatically one of the nation. The policy now sought to be carried out was one which would bring about, in the future, the best results. The rebellion through which the country had passed was productive of grand results. Great changes in the form of society which had obtained in the past were consequent on the issue of the late war; but there were changes about to occur from the same cause beyond our mere domestic policy, changes which affected our commercial relations with other nations, and honored would be the man, or men, who should lead us out of our present position in this regard, and secure our best interests in connection with great commercial and national concerns. Three grand epochs were presented by our history in connection with our relations with foreign nations. The first was the doctrine laid down by WASHINGTON, that we should always be free from alliances with foreign governments, and we had never from his time down to the present hour committed ourselves to any policy contrary to this. The second was the doctrine laid down by President MONROE, and which bears his name, that European nations should not be permitted to establish monarchical institutions on this continent; and to this we had also adhered. We come now to the third epoch, fraught with as great significance as either of the other two, that in the nature of things this continent must be wholly given up, without the perpetration of violence or of wrong to self-governing peoples. The time was near, in his opinion, when European Governments will withdraw their flags from every portion of this continent. He had no doubt that this would be accomplished before the present decade shall have passed; and the first step in bringing about this result would be the acquisition by the United States of the Bay of Samana and the land adjacent thereto, now part of the island of San Domingo. Europe always had its plans with regard to affairs on this continent. The first NAPOLEON entertained his designs in this regard, and every administration of the Federal Government had been, more or less, burdened with the difficult task of thwarting the designs of European rulers. When the late rebellion broke out England was established on the north of us; Spain assumed dominion over San Domingo, and entertained the idea of reconquering to herself all her ancient possessions on the continent, while NAPOLEON took possession of Mexico. This was the plan of Europe; and, when the war had but just commenced, Lord JOHN RUSSELL sent circulars to all the Governments of Europe announcing that the Great Republic was destroyed, and that the continent was, in fact, apportioned out between the European powers. The result was not, however, as his lordship hoped and had foretold. The fact is, however, that the key-points of the continent are in foreign hands. The great rivers flow through territory not our own. Even the Mississippi flows into the Gulf of Mexico, where it meets eight hundred islands, all under European rule. Considering this fact, an American ought to be ashamed of himself when he speaks of the Mississippi River. There is no question of domestic politics that occurred in 1860 and 1861 that could not have been arranged among ourselves, if we had simply been let alone. Europe stimulated both the North and the South, and at last we grappled each other by the throat. But for these eight hundred islands in the Gulf and in the Caribbean Sea, under European control, we never should have had a war. The South had no ships, and when Englishmen fitted out privateers for her, it was necessary that there should be intermediate ports whence these could make an easy run into Southern harbors. These she found in Cuba, in Nassau and elsewhere in the vicinity. The case would have been far different had these privateers been compelled to run 3,000 miles in order to enter upon our Southern coast. In Nassau, where these privateers found safe harbor, the British authorities refused our officers even to hold communication with the shore, and even refused us the privilege of taking our own coal purchased from Englishmen in those ports. Thus the possession of these islands in foreign hands sustained the cause of the rebellion. We never fired a single shot against our real enemy; we thought it better policy under the circumstances to keep clear of imbroiling ourselves with them. Now, however, the question is, How long will we continue in this dependent position? Shall this midway sea—this Caribbean Sea—with its numerous islands, continue in the hands of European Governments for seventy-five years to come, as it has for the seventy-five years that have past? If we do allow it we may yet have serious domestic or foreign troubles arising from the same cause.

The people of San Domingo are wiser than we. They have struggled for years against this foreign domination, and know its deleterious influence. Seventy-six years ago the Dominicans drove out the Europeans from among them, and established their own Government. The Dominicans are a peaceful people. They have no street fights among them; they have only revolutions, and these are stimulated by European machinations. JOHN ADAMS long ago declared that, for the safety of the continent, it would be better that San Domingo remained under foreign control, for that, if its people became independent, they would be kept embroiled, kept in a state of revolution by European influences; and his declarations have been verified. They see that they cannot maintain a stable government, situated as they now are, and they desire some other means of securing that boon which all Americans desire—a peaceful government. The people of San Domingo, therefore, apply for union with us. Will we refuse it? San Domingo, by reason of its central position, is the key to the European possessions in this Western World; it is the point that COLUMBUS selected as the base for his operations against the neighboring islands, and it will be eminently useful to us if we acquire it. This is a new question. You are invited to consider it. What will we do with these people? some will say. Shall we hold them as colonies or admit them as States? This question need not bother us. They can remain in a territorial condition, having their delegate in Congress, until they shall have acquired sufficient power, sufficient understanding of our Government to apply for admission into the Union. We must have a foothold, a key-point in this locality where we can meet on equal terms any foe who dares attack us. Naval officers tell us that if we had had the Bay of Samana under our control during the rebellion, no privateers could have made their rendezvous among these islands and thence run into and out of our Southern harbors as they did. Now we can have it for nothing; at no cost whatever, without even the asking for it. We want it, not because we desire to acquire territory, but because it is in the Gulf of Mexico; it is near us; it is a central point, a key-point, and will be of advantage to us. It does not follow that we must acquire all the islands in the Gulf, or in the Carribean Sea; we want only one, that one the central one, so that we may not stand at a disadvantage against any foe who challenges us to mortal combat.

The speaker then went on to argue that the acquisition of San Domingo would, in time, lead to bringing all the other islands under our flag, and lead to the establishment, ultimately, of republican institutions in these present outposts of monarchy; and that if President GRANT succeeded in carrying out his policy in this particular, he would render the country greater service than he had ever done it as a General; that his name would be handed down with that of WASHINGTON as having been instrumental in keeping the American continent to the American people.

ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS FITCH.

Hon. THOMAS FITCH, of Nevada, was next introduced, and spoke as follows: If ever there has existed a doubt in the minds of any concerning public opinion in the great commercial center of this hemisphere with respect to the policy of acquiring territory in the West Indies, and obtaining increased commercial facilities in the Caribbean Sea, such a doubt need exist no longer. I look about me and I behold upon this platform, and throughout this vast assemblage, men whose support brings strength to any cause, and whose audience is an honor to any advocate; men who are distinguished in letters; men who are renowned in arms; men whose voices are heard from one extreme to the other along the broad aqueducts of commerce; men whose energies inspire and whose wealth propels vast industrial enterprises now progressing in various parts of this land. When the aggregated voice of such men is raised in favor of the ratification of the treaty by which it is proposed to acquire San Domingo, that Senator will be very stubborn, and very stolid, and very blind, who shall oppose such ratification. It is a marvel that any American statesman—of whatever politics—should ever have antagonized the acquisition, by any honorable means, of territory in the West Indies. It is not merely New-York, or Boston, or New-Orleans, whose commerce may gain and whose vessels may find increased employment by such acquisition, but the whole interior of this country will receive benefits which can scarcely be estimated. It costs $2 or more to transport a barrel of flour from the Mississippi River to New-York, while the same flour can be profitably carried via the Mississippi River from St. Paul to San Domingo with but one transhipment, for seventy-five cents. If we can gain a foothold in the islands of the Caribbean by the annexation of San Domingo, every other island will speedily follow. And when port charges, and harbor charges, and pilotage dues, and impost duties, and all the ingenious machinery of retrogradation with which Spanish malice and greed throttles American commerce in those islands shall have been swept away, the West will find a market at our doors every year for millions of bushels of north-western wheat, and many millions of dollars' worth of Mississippi Valley orchard and garden and dairy products, while neglected and weed-grown sugar estates on the island will be recultivated, other plantations will be carved out of the tropical wilderness, mines will be opened, forests of mahogany and dye-woods will be felled, means of intercommunication will be constructed, and a mighty era of prosperous commerce will be inaugurated. And, beyond these results, industry shall find strengthened muscle and renewed life-blood over all the land. Pennsylvania will light new furnaces-fires to provide iron for San Domingo railroads; the machine-shops of New-Jersey, and Delaware, and Connecticut will be busy forging steel machinery for crushing quartz rock and grinding sugar-cane; the spindles of New-England will whirl with increased activity to manufacture cotton goods for a market from which the products of her looms are now practically excluded, and New-York will gather to her broad bosom the ample flow of a commerce which now but touches her with its fertilizing stream. If we were not hitherto considerate let us now be wisely consistent. On the plea of commercial and military necessity we paid seven millions of dollars in gold for an arctic country with an antartic climate, a country which commands the mouth of no great American river and guards the entrance to no important American sea, a country blessed with such a peculiar and accommodating isothermal line that it is not warm enough to mature radishes or cold enough to produce ice. And yet this act of unwisdom is made an excuse for withholding one and a half millions for an island at our very doors; an island most necessary to our commerce and most desirable as an outreaching sinew in times of war; an island teeming with wealth of field, forest and mine. A million and a-half! Why it is less than the annual income of some of your merchant princes and railroad kings. Your marine insurance companies could pay it and save more than that sum every year by providing a harbor for those vessels, whose Captains now prefer to face a norther rather than encounter a West Indian port officer. Your merchants, or your manufacturers, or your ship-owners could pay it out of an assessment of five per cent. upon the profits of their first year's transactions with the island. Fifty thousand Nevada or California miners could take it out of the San Domingo quartz ledges and gold placers a hundred times over within five years after we obtained possession of the island. It would be paid back to the Government in internal revenue and customs duties tenfold every year.

Those men who oppose the acquisition of San Domingo, those who object to peopling the wilderness by means of railroad land grants, those who denounce subsidies to regain our lost dominion on the ocean, are all the lineal descendants in sentiment of those who, half a century ago, decried labor-saving machinery and extolled the superiority of the sickle over the McCormick reaper. Such sentiments—providing enough of them be found on this soil, which is violently presumptive—may obstruct the path of progress but they cannot impede the march. We live in an age of development. We keep step with an advancing generation. War with its ravages and its electric, swift, devastating, yet purifying power has passed by. After war comes peace, after desolation comes recuperation, after the spendthrift hour industry reaches for her scepter, after generous sacrifice for cause or country the accumulating propensity revives, and amid the smoking and devastating conquests of battle, the Saxon soldier fashions the serene and beneficent triumphs of peace. The men who directed armies to victory six years ago have not reclined in idleness upon their well-earned laurels; they are building railroads, opening mines, and superintending manufactories. This has been the history of all Northern races. From the cruel wars of the Netherlands, the people of Belgium and Holland became the factors and the artizans of Europe and the Indies. From the shock of her Napoleonic contests England rebounded to that commercial growth by which and through which Manchester and Birmingham yearly place Calcutta and Canton under tribute. From broader battle-fields and greater contests than Europe ever knew, why should we not rise to a material development grander than all Europe has achieved? We have kept our own from the disruptions of internal feud—shall we not then seize our own from the grasp of barbarous rule and squalor. I say "our own." It is a well-known scientific theory that the West India Islands were formed out of the wash of the Mississippi Valley, carried out to sea by the Gulf stream and deposited upon the reefs of the Bahamas. If this theory be correct, then every inch of the productive soil of San Domingo must thus have been torn out of the heart of the American Continent, and should we not follow our property and cover it with the shelter of our flag? What though the suns and skies of the tropics have stained the skins of those who dwell by the true gateway to the father Indies? Shall we close our hearts to their human cry for freedom, and our doors against Domingo with a queenly dower in her arms, because there may be added another dark drop to veins which are by no means clear? because there will be a few hundred thousand more blacks added to the four millions who now receive equal rights at our hands? Or because there may be a large exigency in some Democratic Congressional district in New-York, or a small spite in some Republican Senatorial toga from New-England? Here is a people who have voted with unanimity to give us an island empire as much more important in value and in geographical position than Alaska, as Alaska is of less worth and consequence to us than Massachusetts; and if we spurn their offer, what possible objection shall we make if NAPOLEON shall seize or England purchase the island next month? These Powers appreciate the importance of that island, and the importance of keeping it from the possession of the United States, and when I read in papers unfriendly to the Administration attacks upon that which they designate as the "San Domingo annexation job," I am tempted to answer that it is the anti-annexationists who engaged in a "job," and that their inspirations emanate from the foreign legations at Washington, if, indeed, their instructions be not signed by the French and British and Spanish Ministers. The argument in favor of ratifying the pending treaty is all condensed into the single proposition that, if we fail to ratify it, we abandon the Monroe doctrine, we condemn the West Indies to another half century of slavery and sloth, we turn over to England or France, or both, the keys of the entrance to the Mississippi Valley, and the control of that Asian commerce which beats with impatient clamor upon the shores of the Isthmus of Panama, and waits but the completion of the Darien ship-canal to cover two oceans with its squadrons, and make the Cape of Good Hope only the storm-clad monument of a lost current of empire. I do not believe that those who control this nation will be so blind to the present and so regardless of the future. I foresee, rather, that they will recognize and respect the tendency of the American people to material development, territorial expansion and immediate growth. San Domingo will be ours. The quiet, indomitable will which hurled armies in swift and tireless succession against the fortresses of rebellion until they crumbled to ashes before him, has determined upon this prudent and sagacious measure of peaceful acquisition. President GRANT has always been invincible because he has embodied and represented the will and purpose of the American people seeking the good and growth and glory of the country. He represents their interests and epitomizes their purposes in this matter, and he will be again victorious. Let those whose duty it is to act for the people, therefore, take heed.

After a speech by Ex-Judge FITHIAN, Collector GRINNELL put the question whether the audience was in favor of the annexation of San Domingo, and received in reply a loud and unanimous "Aye." Three cheers were then given for the "noble island," and the audience dispersed.

THE CONVICT MURDER.

Details of the Sing Sing Prison Homicide—Fatal Result of a Quarrel—Singular Reticence of the Prison Officials.

It was announced in yesterday's TIMES that at a late hour on Tuesday afternoon, JAMES GREEN, a convict in the Sing Sing State Prison, was murdered by a fellow-convict named LAWRENCE HINES. Some additional facts have since been gathered, and the details of the crime ascertained as far as the reticence of the prison officials permitted.

It appears that LAWRENCE HINES, the murderer, was convicted of grand larceny, in Queens County, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. He had served over a year of his term when he committed the crime that may send him to the gallows or make the prison his life residence. JAMES GREEN, the murdered man, was convicted of burglary in the first degree, in this City, about four months ago, and received a sentence of nine years and six months. Both were employed in the cabinet-shop, a long low building, and they occupied benches near each other.

As near as can be ascertained GREEN and HINES quarreled before dinner about some trifling matter connected with their work in the shop, although the dispute did not go beyond words. During the afternoon they renewed the quarrel, and frequently used vile epithets toward each other during the temporary absence of Relief-keeper MACINTOSH, as he walked up and down the shop. The disputants became so enraged that they clinched for a moment and exchanged blows, though the prison discipline and their mutual fear that they would be punished led them to stop the struggle and return to their benches. The keeper, Mr. MACINTOSH, on his return from the other end of the shop, a distance of 150 feet, noticed nothing wrong, and continued on his rounds. Scarcely had the keeper gone to a safe distance when HINES picked up a piece of wood that had been turned for a bed-post, and approaching GREEN from behind, struck him a terrific and cowardly blow on the back of the head.

GREEN succumbed under the force of the blow, and was picked up in an insensible condition by two or three convicts at work at neighboring benches. They maintained a strict silence relative to the quarrel and assault, as is customary among the convicts, who delight to hoodwink their keepers. GREEN was carried to the hospital, and given into the hands of the Prison Physician, Dr. ISAAC G. COLLINS, with the statement volunteered by the convicts that he had fallen in a fit. There were no indications of violence upon his body, except a slight scratch or bruise on the side of the face, which was supposed to have been sustained by his sudden fall among the blocks and lumber near his bench. The usual remedies in such cases were promptly applied, and Dr. COLLINS had the satisfaction of seeing his patient rally in about half an hour, he having apparently suffered from a severe attack of convulsions. When GREEN rallied, he complained of severe pains in the head, spoke readily and expressed the belief that if let alone for a while, he would "come round again all right." Even then the prison officers were not aware that there had been an affray, and as GREEN resolutely kept silent—probably nursing a hope of future vengeance—there was nothing done to relieve the wounded man beyond those applications used for convulsions.

An hour after GREEN had rallied he began to visibly sink, and in another hour signs of approaching death began to appear. By that time the hour of locking up the prisoners had arrived, and the night-guards soon gathered from the whispers of the men that GREEN had been knocked down during a scuffle. An investigation followed, and the true facts were for the first time developed.

Five hours after receiving the blow GREEN died from compression of the brain, caused by the accumulation of blood upon that organ, in consequence of a fracture of the skull, which was subsequently ascertained to have extended from the base of the skull to the crown, a distance of six or seven inches. The blow inflicted by HINES did not break the scalp, so that the physician was completely misled by the appearance of the patient, and the willfully false statements of the convicts.

As soon as GREEN was dead, HINES was visited in his cell and informed of the fact. He did not for a moment deny the assault, and seemed terribly frightened at its fatal result, exclaiming, "My God, they'll hang me for this." He was at once removed to another cell, and placed in solitary confinement.

In due time Coroner GRIFFIN, of Westchester County, held an inquest over the body of the murdered convict, at the Prison, when he obtained the evidence of six of the convicts who had witnessed the assault. They testified to the facts already related, and stated that they concealed the truth because they were afraid of future trouble with HINES, who appears to be a man of violent and dangerous passions. A verdict was rendered by the jury against HINES, and he was remanded to the strong cells to await transfer to White Plains for trial. The body of his victim was buried yesterday in the prison grave-yard.

HINES is a native of England, thirty years of age, and is understood to have been a determined thief. He was much cast down yesterday, and was terribly anxious regarding his future, appearing to be only desirous of escaping the gallows which his cowardly and brutal crime has placed him in danger of. GREEN, the murdered man, was also an Englishman, thirty-five years of age, and had always behaved himself, so far as his keepers are aware.

Our reporter found great difficulty in obtaining the facts given herewith, owing to the persistent reticence which appears to be chronic among the prison officials. Indeed, had not Dr. COLLINS proved a decided exception, the affair would have assumed the air of a mystery. Why this should be, is, of course, difficult to imagine, but it probably grows out of certain strictures that the New-York Press saw fit to make concerning the assassination of an escaped convict by Keeper SULLIVAN some months ago. The sooner these prison officials learn common sense the better it will be for their reputations and credit.

SPAIN.

Partisan Movements—Proceedings in the Cortes—The Case of Porto Rico—Attitude of the Regent—Prim's Views—The Situation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 27, 1870.

The condition of Spain in a triple point of view—political, social and financial, grows no better. Far from it, as may be seen by the following facts: The pretender, CHARLES VII., abandoned by CABRERA, has turned to the partisans of absolute monarchy, who will not yield one jot of their pretensions to divine right. The partisans of Prince ALPHONSE are of diverse shades. Some wish to accept in part the ideas of the revolution of September; others reject them energetically. The Union Liberals are not less divided. There are two tendencies—one in favor of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, the other for Prince ALPHONSE. Among the Progressists, of whom is composed the majority of the Prim-Rivero party, it is impossible to bring about any harmony, not only on the subject of the election of the monarch, but on that of the organic laws, four of which are yet to be discussed. Among the Ministers opinion is also divided; some wish for a continuation of the *statu quo*, others desire that the Regent shall be invested with greater powers, even to that of dissolving the Cortes once during each session.

THE CORTES.

The question of incompatibility between the mandate of deputy and the salaried function also divides the Cortes. The Committee has maintained the principle of incompatibility as it was proclaimed in the original bill. The debate on this subject began today. The Minister for the Colonies has withdrawn from the Committee the bill for a reform of Porto Rico. He wishes the military authority of this colony to be subordinate to the civil powers. This innovation is sustained by the Deputies of Porto Rico, who are partisans of liberty. The Minister does not wish to accord the right of suffrage to all the inhabitants of Porto Rico, except for the choice of general and municipal counsellors. Deputies and Senators are to be chosen by the general counselors. As may be supposed, Gen. PRIM does not look with pleasure upon the subordination of the military to the civil powers. M. MORET, Minister of the Colonies, desires to see Porto Rico erected into a separate establishment—a quasi independence—regulating its own finances, municipal, provincial and general, with entire freedom, the Cortes deciding annually what part should be paid, to the State, the Provinces and the municipalities. The Minister desires that a large number of posts in the gift of the Government shall be given to the inhabitants of Porto Rico. The Deputies from the Island have frequently long consultations with the Minister, in order to bring about an understanding with regard to this bill.

ATTITUDE OF THE REGENT.

Certain of the intimate friends of the Regent affirm that he has concluded to resign into the hands of the Cortes the powers with which it invested him. He will not be shut up in his golden cage, according to the declaration of M. CASTELAR, and be in a position to be obliged to sign acts, the political tenor of which he disapproves, without having the right to oppose them. The case will probably be deferred until the last fortnight in May, but may come before, and the Regent will give his resignation to the Cortes. There is no doubt that they will refuse it, and then the Deputies will be obliged to invest Marshal SERRANO with monarchical powers, or to come at once to the choice between the Republic or a King, and proceed in this latter case to the election of a sovereign. The Regent has been several times on the point of laying down the power he received from his constituents, but his friends have dissuaded him from it by promising to him that in this case Gen. PRIM would seize upon the place, and would probably venture upon a *coup d'état* in his own favor.

GEN. PRIM'S VIEWS.

I know from the highest authority that Deputies of the majority, chosen among the Progressists, have the intention of proposing to the Cortes a bill tending to force Gen. PRIM to pronounce in favor either of a monarchy or of a republic. They are determined at the risk of losing everything to oblige him to declare in favor of one or other of the two Señors pretendants, ESPARTERO or the Duke of MONTPENSIER, or to sustain the candidature for the Presidency of a Unitary and Federative Republic.

THE SITUATION.

The *statu quo* cannot continue. The Minister of the Interior cannot even have his orders executed by the Prafets in the Provinces. The Minister of Finance is incessantly tormented by the demands of the general and municipal counsels, who cry loudly for money. There are cities in Andalusia and Valencia where they have been obliged to shut off the gas and do without municipal guards at night, for the lack of money to pay the expense. In Andalusia the nurses of the foundling children, who have not been paid, have abandoned their charges. The millions raised by the first payment of the new loan have already been spent, without one real reaching the municipal or general counsels. The social condition of the Kingdom is no better. There are every day, in some one or other of the Provinces, fights between the Carlists and the Republicans, who amuse themselves by killing each other with knives and pistols. In Murcia a party of young men asked permission of the Mayor of a small town to deliver speeches in favor of the Republic. The Mayor requested twenty-four hours for reflection. During this interval the Carlists arrived with knives and revolvers, and with a priest at their head fell upon the Republicans, wounded a number of them, and drove them finally out of the city. To resume. Division in the Cortes—discord among the Ministers—antagonism in the various political parties—the authority without respect | the Treasury without funds—this is the true situation in Spain. The Provinces call on the Deputies to make a decision at once which will reconstitute the country. I believe that after the vote on the Electoral law, and that on the Municipal and General Councils—that is to say, in the last half of May—will take place one of the events which decides the future of a nation. The Regent is very firm, and is sustained by many of the Deputies. No distant future will tell us whether this movement may be for the good of the nation, or whether the nation will fall still lower in the scale. The imbroglio at present is deplorable.

Private Counsel in Criminal Cases.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 7.

One of the features of the McFarland trial, now going on at New-York, is the appearance of an assistant counsel to the District-Attorney in the prosecution, who, it is ascertained, was not employed by that official under the authority and at the expense of the State, but by private individuals, friends of Mr. RICHARDSON, for killing whom MCFARLAND has been indicted and is on trial. While it may be admitted that prosecuting officers may, in cases of extraordinary importance, associate with themselves paid counsel to assist in the vindication of public justice against criminals, it is a far different thing when the kindred or friends of a man who has been killed or maimed fee counsel, and send him into the court-room, and, before a jury, to join in the effort to convict the offender.

When a crime has been committed by one citizen upon the person of another, such as murder, robbery, &c., it is not so much against the private party that the offense is committed, as against the peace and dignity of the State, the general welfare and safety of society being concerned in all such cases, and society through the properly constituted authorities which represents it, properly takes upon itself the trial and the punishment due to the crime. To this end all States have legal agents who are expressly charged with the prosecution of all crimes and offences, and in the American States there are constitutional provisions requiring that all indictments or informations against individuals charged with breaches of the criminal laws, shall conclude that the same were against the peace and dignity of the State instead of being against the individual who may have suffered death or loss of property by the act. All that remains to any private persons is a civil action to recover damages before a competent Court. Under this theory, which we believe to be correct, criminal prosecutions should never be tainted with private vengeance or rancor, and hence the appearance at the trial of counsel feed by private individuals to represent the State is wrong, for the State has her own chosen and recognised representatives to vindicate her outraged peace and dignity, and they must be regarded as capable in every respect of discharging their very responsible functions. On one occasion, some years ago, when that great lawyer, ISAAC T. PRESTON, was Judge of the First District Criminal Court of this city, he refused to permit private-feed counsel to appear for the prosecution, and his decision appeared to be correct in the opinion of the Bar.

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston has not work enough for its working men.

Bangor, Me., felt three shocks of an earthquake about 5½ o'clock on Monday morning.

Maine is now bragging of a matron, in her seventeenth year, the mother of four children.

Hon. T. S. BOCOCK, who was severely injured by the disaster in Richmond, is now out of danger.

A Utica lady, enthusiastically praising her pony, exclaimed that he was real sweet—as beautiful as an opium reverie.

Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE is spoken of as the candidate of the Radical Workingmen for Mayor of Richmond.

A Canadian paper asserts that in its locality American silver, as a circulating medium, is "extinct."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has declined the invitation to deliver the address before the graduating class of the Harvard Divinity School.

A Cincinnati paper, which seems to have some queer ideas, speaks of that "pathos which is almost too deep for jeers." But perhaps it was written tears.

Maine radical temperance men announce that they will vote for any man unequivocally committed to enforced prohibition, whatever his political views in other respects may be.

Capt. T. C. DUNN, the independent candidate for Congress in the First District of South Carolina, is making a vigorous canvass, speaking every day.

It is said Prof. F. H. HEDGE, of the Harvard Divinity School, will resign at the close of the present term, and will be succeeded by one of the present Professors of Brown University.

The Rochester *Democrat* reports that, with the exception of a few localities, the prospect of the growing wheat crop in that section is very nearly as good as it was last year at this time.

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD has informed the Democrats of the Pennsylvania Twelfth District that he will not accept a renomination for Congress.

The next Commencement of the University of Michigan will be its quarter-centennial, and the boys are determined to have a big time over it and out of it.

A portion of the Wisconsin State Prison having been destroyed by fire, it is urged that the institution should be removed to Milwaukee.

Ex-Gov. HENRY A. WISE has indorsed a "liberty, law and labor movement" originated by Republican mechanics in Virginia, and also says that he "goes for" all the rights of woman, except the ballot.

Troy young ladies carry little bottles of cayenne in their pockets, and when rude fellows of the baser sort, being strangers, accost them on the streets, make their eyes smart for it.

A Massachusetts dentist recently advertised that he would give a set of teeth to the first caller on a certain Monday morning, and before sunset on Sunday there were two men and a woman on his doorstep impatiently waiting for the dawn and the coveted prize.

Chief-Justice GILPIN, of Delaware, says that the best liquor law the State ever had, was almost a literal transcript of one framed by WILLIAM PENN, and that the Legislature by its persistent tinkering has been steadily making it worse for the last thirty years.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that soundings made at Blossom Rock show that the *débris* at the highest point has been reduced to twenty-three feet below low-water mark, and that when the tide reduces it another foot, Col. VON SCHMIDT will be entitled to $75,000.

The Toronto *Globe* says that the New Dominion Senate has passed the odious Tariff Bill, and thus deprived its author of the last chance of escaping from the popular detestation its daily pressure upon the tax-payers is sure to keep alive in their memories.

The fifty-eight savings banks in Connecticut had $6,101,152 66 more on deposit on the 1st of January last than they had on the 1st of January, 1869. The number of depositors was 165,692, and the total amount of deposits was $47,904,834 11.

The Providence *Journal* asserts bluntly that money was used with reckless profusion to secure the election of Mr. DOYLE as Mayor of that city, on Wednesday, and that over one thousand votes were bought for him, at prices ranging from $5 to $25 each.

A Canadian paper is moved to say, disloyally, that the members of the Canadian Administration seem to have as much contempt for each other as they have for common sense and political morality, or as the nation has for the lot of them.

Congressman PIERCE, of the Fifth District of Mississippi, has appointed a colored boy cadet at West Point. His name is MICHAEL HOWARD, and he is a son of a representative in the present State Legislature. The Jackson *Pilot* says he is an exceedingly bright and intelligent young man.

A Democratic paper in Pennsylvania calls upon its party to nominate its best man for Congress—"one whose vigor is not wasted by years, or soul corroded by lust for gain; who dresses decent, is in the prime of life; who, when elected, will honor the district by his manliness, his intelligence and his devotion always to the principles of our faith."

The people of New-Mexico are still greatly exercised over the destruction of a portion of the ancient archives of the Territory, after they had been carefully preserved for two hundred years, and they ask the President to remove Gov. WILLIAM A. PILE from his office, "which he is not capacitated to fill, and which he has by his conduct disgraced."

A Minnesota editor, who had inserted in his paper a slanderous attack on a citizen, was told he must publish the name of the writer in a supplement or stand a suit for libel if he circulated the paper. He dared not stand the suit; he could not print the name, but, equal to the occasion, he tore the papers in halves, threw the objectionable portion aside and circulated the good.

Congressman SCHENCK, of Ohio, in a letter to a friend, expresses his willingness to accept a renomination if desired by the Republicans of the Ohio Third District, but at the same time saying: "Indeed, there is so much reason why I should quit public life and seek, for the sake of myself and dependent family, some profitable employment before I grow too old, that I have had very great doubt whether it was not my duty to decline being a candidate for re-election absolutely; but I am in the work and attached to the general cause, and will go on if it seems to be generally desired that I should."

The Mobile *Tribune* relates that when Gen. JOE JOHNSTON made his first visit into Maryland, after the surrender, he was accosted by an excited individual, who pitched into Congress generally, and exclaimed: "General, this thing will not do; it must be stopped; they will find the war is not over—I am not whipped!" Here Gen. JOHNSTON interposed with the query, "In which army did you serve?" With undue haste and some confusion, the irate individual began a long explanation of the causes which kept him out of actual service, when he was interrupted by the General with, "Never mind your reasons, Sir; I see you are right, you are not whipped!"

Mr. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, of Delaware, a Democrat of the strictest sect, has resigned his position on the National Committee of the defunct Democratic Party, saying that he thinks the white people in the late slave States have had enough of Northern pretended Democracy, high tariffs, and other sectional measures, and that an attempt having been made to thrust SALMON P. CHASE, the originator of negro franchise and the Fifteenth Amendment, on to the Democratic Party as its candidate for President, their cup of disgrace has, by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, been filled to the brim. He insists that the Democratic Party, being dead, ought to be buried, and another party, to be called "The White Man's Party," organized, and made sectional, directly to subserve the interests of white men in the late slave States, and the States bordering on and contiguous to the Pacific, where, he says, the Republicans are seeking power through the aid of Chinamen and Indian votes.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Arcade Railway Bill—The Governor's Power of Signing It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to draw your attention to the grave doubt which exists whether the Governor's power of signing the Arcade Railway bill is not now gone, and the bill altogether lapsed. In order that the point may be rightly apprehended, it is necessary to set forth the section of the Constitution of the State which bears on the subject—section 9 of the fourth article of the Constitution of 1846:

"Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated; also, shall enter the objections at large in their journals and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law."

In the case of the Arcade Railway the Houses passed the bill and adjourned within ten days. The Governor took no action in the matter before the adjournment, and has taken none for ten days after adjournment.

The last part of the section is very equivocal and ambiguous. But upon the whole it seems scarcely possible to hold that the Governor can now act in the matter or that the bill has not wholly lapsed. In the event of adjournment it is abundantly clear that a bill cannot become law merely by reason of the lapse of ten days without action on the Governor's part, as it can during the pendency of the session. The case must be regarded under two aspects—one, that of his wishing to refuse; the other, that of his wishing to give his assent.

If he wishes to refuse he has evidently no course open to him except that of calling the Houses together again, and, it should seem, within ten days from the adjournment. For only by that step can the process of reconsideration by the Houses prescribed by the earlier part of the section be put in force. According to the reason of the case and the terms of the section, if he wishes to sign he must do that also within the same ten days. For that is the only period to which the Constitution, directly or indirectly, refers his power of assenting. If he is not limited as to his power of signing, to and by that period of ten days, he must have the whole period of his official existence to consider his assent, which is obviously out of the question. It cannot be that a Governor may hold a bill so long in a state of suspended existence.

It seems to be popularly supposed that the Governor has the whole time between adjournment and the next assembling of a Legislature to consider a bill. This cannot be, for if he decline assent he must submit the bill to the same Legislature that passed it; it goes back for reconsideration. But as a new Assembly is elected every year he cannot submit it for reconsideration unless he calls together the same Legislature again.

It is a public misfortune that weighty interests should depend upon a constitutional section drawn in so confused a manner as the one under consideration. The framers of it do not appear to have apprehended the different contingencies certain to arise. One main object of the section, however, seems to be to give the Governor ten days pending a session to consider bills, but to limit in any case the Governor's power of assent or dissent to ten days from his receiving the bill, whether the Houses continue in session or not.

Unless the construction suggested in this communication is correct we have this extraordinary result. If the Governor wishes to refuse his assent to a bill in the situation of the Arcade bill, he must certainly call together the same Legislature before its powers expire, if he can do so under his power of convening the Legislature "on extraordinary occasions." On the other hand, if he wishes to sign the bill he may wait till the last day before his office expires.

This singular and anomalous result is avoided by construing the section as limiting the power of assent and dissent to the ten days after the Houses adjourn: though even that construction presents difficulties. The section urgently requires amendment.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

JURIST.

The Succession Tax—Reply to "Equity."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to enlighten your correspondent "Equity," who, judging from his letter in today's paper, is sadly in need of enlightenment. He says:

"An uncle died in 1869, giving my brother by will a legacy of $4,000. The deceased loaned my brother $3,200. The tax on legacies is five per cent. Now the revenue officers demand the tax on the whole $4,000. That is to say, a tax of $200 on the amount of real legacy, ($800.")

He concludes by the opinion that "if this tax on old debts is law, it don't appear to me to be equity." "Equity" will excuse me for the liberty I take with him; but he states that which is not true when he says that the tax upon this particular legacy is five per cent.—also that the amount of tax is $200—and, furthermore, he gets mixed in his logic when he gives the title of "old debts" in the last sentence to a sum which, in the first sentence, he calls a "legacy." Now, the truth of the matter is, that the tax upon a legacy passing from an uncle to his nephew is two per cent., instead of five; that the amount of tax upon a legacy of $4,000 so passing would be $80, instead of $200; and that, unless Mr. "Equity" belongs to a class who never pay debts, and, therefore, claim ownership as soon as they enter into possession, he ought to know that his brother was not the rightful owner of that $4,000 until his uncle died, leaving it to him in his will. If taxes must be raised to pay off the interest on our public debt, there is no source from which it can be more justly raised than by taxing legacies and succession to real estate. As the law now stands, the widow is exempt, and the rate of tax is so graded from one per cent. to six, according to the relationship, as not to be oppressive on any one. The person who receives property from an entire stranger certainly should not object to giving less than the income of it for one year, *i. e.*, six per cent., to the support of the Government under which he lives. If anybody desires to test my honesty in this matter, let him give me a house and lot worth $50,000, with a view of witnessing the alacrity with which I will march up to the assessor to make my succession return. By giving me a hearing, I am certain you will be giving the views of many of your readers who, like myself, are anxious to become

SUCCESSION TAX-PAYERS.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, May 8, 1870.

American Female Guardian Society.

The anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday afternoon. About 500 children, delegations from the several institutions of the Society, were present. The children occupied the gallery and platform of the large hall, while its lower seats were filled by ladies. The exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. E. P. ROGERS, and were as follows: Introductory prayer, singing by the children of the Home and schools. Abstract of the thirty-sixth annual report, the main facts of which was published in yesterday's TIMES, read by Mr. C. C. NORTH. Singing of "Hark, the Voice of Jesus" by the children. Address by Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Secretary of the City Mission, who spoke on the history of the Society and about former inmates of the Home, living now in the West. Singing of a song, "Welcome to May," by the girls on the platform. Calisthenics by the same. Address by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, who spoke on children's value and the necessity to surround them with Christian influences. Singing of "The Angel Reapers" by the children. Mottoes, "All for Jesus," performed by eleven girls on the platform, each one having a large letter on pasteboard and fastened on a gilded stick in her hand, and singing and reciting sentences commencing with the several letters of the above words. Address by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, eulogizing the Society and urging the audience to rich contributions. Collection; solo and chorus sang by the girls on the platform. Singing of "Keep on Praying," by all the children; benediction. The children of the several schools kept on singing while the audience dispersed.

THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

Some of the Missing Bonds Accounted For.

Important Testimony Before the Surrogate Yesterday—The Valuables Taken From the Dying Man.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, in the Alexander case, testimony of a most interesting character was taken. Mr. and Mrs. GRAFF, the daughter and son-in-law of the GARDNERS, at whose house old Capt. ALEXANDER died, were examined at length, and in the course of Mr. GRAFF's testimony it appeared that he had disposed of $4,000 in bonds, which were claimed as having been given to Mrs. GRAFF by Mr. ALEXANDER a few days prior to his death. Most of these facts were drawn out upon a cross-examination, and the evidence reported below is the substance of the answers given to the questions propounded. AMASA A. REDFIELD, Esq., of the firm of BARRETS & REDFIELD, appeared for Mrs. BURKE, the only surviving child and sole executrix of the goods, chattels and credits of her father, Capt. ALEXANDER, deceased, and Messrs. COOK, of the firm of BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, and CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., for the opposing parties. Mrs. GRAFF gave her evidence with great self-possession, and upon the adjournment of the Court an amusing scene occurred. Mr. GRAFF, in attempting to thank Mr. REDFIELD for his courtesy in conducting the cross-examination, was interrupted by Mr. SPENCER, who expressly requested him to stop, and remarked that if there was any conversation to be carried on, "his wife had better do the talking of the family." The following is the testimony in the case taken yesterday:

CARRIE J. GRAFF, called for petitioner, testified: I reside at No. 142 One Hundred and Twentieth-street: I am the wife of JAMES W. GRAFF; in March, 1869, I resided in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street with my mother, Mrs. GARDNER; I knew JOHN ALEXANDER when alive; he lived at our house, and died Friday, March 26; I believe he was seventy-seven years old; I and mother nursed him very tenderly; he was taken sick the Sunday before he died, and was sick in bed all the week; on the Thursday night before he died, I stood by his bedside, about midnight; I took a pair of scissors and cut from his neck a canvas bag containing papers; the next time I saw the bag was between four and five o'clock the next morning; took the bag from his neck between eleven and twelve at night; the next morning some money was taken from his pockets; don't remember how much; the bag was put under his pillow after being taken from his neck and never disturbed; at four in the morning it was handed to Dr. BROCKWAY and the contents counted; Dr. BROCKWAY, mother, my husband and myself were present; don't know the amount found, nor do I know now; I left mother's house in June and went to housekeeping; was at mother's house from the death of Mr. ALEXANDER until his funeral; remember a person representing himself as a friend calling one evening, who stated the amount of property supposed to have been on the person of Mr. ALEXANDER to have been from $32,000 to $40,000; have a brother in the Assay Office; don't know as he ever negotiated any of the bonds or collected coupons; never said to any one that my father had come into his own again or received handsome presents; lived in West Farms once, and while there stored my furniture with a person who lived in Prof. WOOD's house, opposite my mother's; don't know his name; said to Mr. MILNER that my husband was five times better off than when he kept school in West Farms; said so because I thought so.

Mr. SPENCER—Mr. MILNER was the man who lived opposite.

The furniture was stored a year; went for it a long time after we moved; it was before Mr. ALEXANDER's death; was present when the money in the bag was counted, but did not hear the amount announced, and have never since heard it stated except through the newspapers; never heard mother, Dr. BROCKWAY or my husband say what was in the bag; I think the amount taken from his clothes was $125; after it was counted it was put back in his pocket; this took place after daylight, between six and seven o'clock; Mr. ALEXANDER died between nine and ten o'clock.

Question by Mr. SPENCER—Did Capt. ALEXANDER at the time the bag was cut from his neck make any statement to your mother in your presence?

Objected to under paragraph 399 of the code.

Mr. SPENCER offered to prove that at the time the witness cut the string she did it at his request, and at the same time he opened the bag, and with full knowledge of what he was doing, made an unconditional gift of the contents to Mrs. GARDNER.

The Surrogate ruled that at the present time he should not go into the inquiry as to whether it was a gift or not.

JAMES W. GRAFF, called for petitioner, testified as follows: I am the husband of the last witness; at the time of Mr. ALEXANDER's death I had known him about eleven years; lived in the same house with him for two years; during that time my business was that of a printer, but not all the time; the first year I was the agent for a pen company; I was a boss and journeyman both; my place of business was in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets; I was not present when Capt. ALEXANDER died; saw him last about ten o'clock the evening before his death; no, I saw him in the morning before his death, about eight o'clock; mother, my wife and Dr. BROCKWAY were present; it was about two hours before his death; the contents of the bag was not counted at this time; was present at one time when it was counted by Dr. BROCKWAY; I overran the count and saw that it was correct; was not present when the bag was taken from the neck of deceased; am positive of it; when I saw him the evening before, I saw nothing of any bag; I and Dr. BROCKWAY mentioned the amount in the bag to each other, but not so as to be heard by others; the contents were again placed in the bag and put in Mrs. GARDNER's hands; don't know what she did with it, and never saw it afterwards; I know now where it is by hearsay, but don't know who told me; the contents of the bag was all bonds; the kind of bonds taxes my memory too much to remember; there were a Missouri State bond and a California bond, a Government bond and more than one Virginia State bond; don't remember any Brooklyn water loan scrip or insurance scrip; have never seen the bag or its contents, or any part of it since; I have had conversations with a young man whom I knew at the office of JAY COOK & Co., in reference to bonds, and was referred by him to another broker who would be more likely to know about bonds; I inquired about bonds generally, but am sure I did not inquire about any particular kinds; I also went to the office of MANNING & DE FORREST and inquired about lost bonds; Mrs. BURKE claimed at that time to have lost bonds, but had not yet advertised them; I made the inquiries I did to see if she had advertised certain bonds; this information I wanted because she had claimed so large an amount, and I presumed that she would immediately advertise them; have known a man by the name of HELD and his two brothers for seven or eight years; see them frequently in Harlem; I never asked these men to sell any bond for me; I have asked a brother-in-law of mine, CHARLES S. WESCOTT, to sell a Virginia State bond for me; I have offered to sell a United States bond, but not the $100 bond which was found in the bag; I heard from Mrs. GARDNER that such a bond had been disposed of, and that it was one of the bonds found in the bag; don't know who sold it; my present business is as editor of the Harlem *Times*; when Mr. ALEXANDER died, I was as I am now, in the job printing business; I have had a great many conversations with ROSA KING, a servant in the house, but none in reference to these bonds; I cannot swear to it, but think not; have had a conversation with my father-in-law about his giving a pocketbook to ROSA KING to take care of; he said it was a common occurrence on going up stairs to bed to leave it with her and say "ROSA look after it;" this was after the inquest; never heard of this before; have been an editor since September last; I have a job-press in my establishment which cost $250, and was bought before the death of Mr. ALEXANDER; have gone to housekeeping since his death; neither my wife or myself have received any money or bonds from Mr. or Mrs. GARDNER or from my brother since Mr. ALEXANDER's death; have spent about $200 for new furniture; the amount found in the bag taken from Capt. ALEXANDER was $8,200 in bonds; it was about a year ago I offered to sell the Virginia bond; it did not come out of the bag, but was one which had belonged to Capt. ALEXANDER, and was presented to my wife about a week before his death by himself; I was present when it was given; it was in his sick-room on the Monday before he died; he was taken sick on Sunday; he gave her four bonds at that time, about three o'clock in the afternoon; he was in bed; I was called into the room by my wife and she handed me the bonds; talked with the sick man; there was a five-twenty bond for $1,000, a Virginia State bond for the same amount, and two Brooklyn water bonds for the same amount each; these bonds have all been disposed of; don't know to whom; the five-twenty was sold a year ago this month by a brother; I deposited these bonds for sale with my brother, ADRIAN GRAFF, who is in the clothing business; I gave him the bonds in May last, about the first; I never told Mrs. BURKE or her counsel that Mr. ALEXANDER had given my wife four bonds; I knew that Mrs. BURKE was looking after these bonds as a part of her dead father's property, calling them lost bonds, but they were not a part of his estate; they were once; she has no right to claim what was given away; I never told Mrs. BURKE or any one that my wife was in possession of these bonds as a gift from Mr. ALEXANDER; I had no business to do so; I never told Mr. or Mrs. GARDNER; he knows it for the first time now, and she don't know it; my wife never told either; my brother did not advance anything on them; I deposited them with my brother ADRIAN after taking legal advice from my brother WILLIAM as to whether I was entitled to some of them; he is a lawyer; I have six brothers; my brother WILLIAM is the lawyer; I left them with ADRIAN until they were sold; the Five-twenty was sold in May; I left them after the death of Mr. ALEXANDER; it was after the arrival of Mrs. BURKE from New-Orleans, and after I knew that she was looking for the property belonging to her deceased father; it was after this also that I consulted with my brother WILLIAM as to my right to hold these bonds; have heard that Mr. ALEXANDER, some two years before his death, gave away $2,000 in money, but never of his giving away bonds; I heard of it a year before his death that he gave this money away in Brooklyn to a lady named MORGAN; the Captain told me himself; I have received most of the proceeds of the bonds sold; the rest is in the hands of Mr. WESCOTT, a man in business at No. 79 John-street; can't say how much he has, nor do I know how much I have received; think there is a balance in his hands of from $500 to $1,000; it was a long time before the sale of these bonds that I went to JAY COOK & Co. and MANNING & DEFORREST to make the inquiries about lost or stolen bonds, shortly after the death of the Captain, and to see if these bonds given to my wife were advertised; I also wished Mrs. GARDNER to allow me to sell the bonds she had; this was before the bonds in the bag had been given to Judge BRENNAN; they were given to him some two or three months after the Captain's death; it was about two weeks after his death that I made these inquiries; the proceeds of the four bonds sold I used on the newspaper, trying to make it pay; never had a bank account; never left the bonds as collateral security for my note, or offered to lend money on bond or mortgage.

After some further testimony, not material, the examination of the witness was concluded and the case adjourned.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course—Horses in Training—Sale of the Celebrated Trotting Mare Lady Thorn for $30,000.

Owing to the heavy state of the track yesterday afternoon, the trotting match announced to take place between H. CASEY's bay gelding *James O'Brien* and J. MCKEE's gray gelding *James S. Watson*, on the Fashion Course, was postponed until today. Our reporter consequently took advantage of his visit to the track to make a tour of inspection through the numerous stables of trotting horses now located there, and in daily training on the course. The coming trotting season promises to be one of unequaled brilliancy, for the amount of public money offered by the various associations throughout the country to be trotted for this Spring and Summer (the Fall meetings not included) considerably exceeds $150,000. The influence of the recent Congress of Trotting Associations held in this City, and the stringent code of rules and regulations which they adopted for the government of the trotting turf, is seen in the fact that gentlemen of wealth and high social position do not hesitate now to invest their capital in fast trotting stock, assured of fair play and a bright prospect of receiving a remunerative return for the money employed. As a striking and apposite illustration of this point, we may state that the celebrated fast mare *Lady Thorn*, who last year indisputably proved her right to the title of "The Queen of the Trotting Turf," was this week sold by her joint owners, Messrs. W. WELCH and J. D. MCMANN, for the unprecedented price, for a mare, of *thirty thousand dollars*. Her new owner is Mr. SMITH, of the well-known banking firm of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., Wall-street, and she will in future be trained by that capable horseman, DAN MACE. Quite recently Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., refused the enormous price of $37,500 for his promising and fast young horse *George Palmer*, and it is perfectly understood among horsemen that no money would tempt his owner to part with him. There are now upward of 120 horses in training at the Fashion Course, and the new lessee, Mr. J. SAUNDERS, finds his extensive stabling resources hardly sufficient to supply the demand for accommodation for horses. The time of the trainers is consequently fully employed in exercising their different strings of horses on the track; for each trainer regularly drives each horse singly that he has in his stable once or twice a day around the track, the amount of work given varying with the condition, engagements and constitution of each horse.

The first stable visited, in pursuance of an invitation extended by the owners, was the private one of Mr. WM. LOVELL. We were first introduced to the famous mare *American Girl*, whose career last year was so brilliant and successful until, from some unexplained cause, she suddenly lost her wonderful speed, and her glory was obscured by the mighty mare *Lady Thorn* throughout the Summer and Fall season. She has wonderfully improved and thickened since last year, and the firing and blistering of her off hind leg, has removed all traces of that incipient lameness she sometimes showed. She has wintered well, and looks in blooming condition, and that she still retains her speed unimpaired is evident from the fact that her trainer, BEN DANIELS, yesterday, while exercising her on the track, let her out a little, and she went a quarter in 36¼ seconds with perfect ease. She is already engaged in the purses, free for all horses, at the Union, Prospect Park, Fleetwood Park and Beacon Courses, Boston, and will doubtless be entered at Buffalo, Narragansett Park and other prominent meetings. The next we visited was the bay gelding *Butcher Boy*, a horse that Mr. LOVELL purchased after seeing him trot and win at Williamsport. He is a handsome, well-shaped young horse, and will doubtless realize the promise of great speed he gives in the course of time. He is engaged in the 2:34 purses on the Fashion and Union Courses. The bay gelding *Young Commodore* next passed under review, and a more improved horse since last season has rarely been seen, both in speed, style of going, and general appearance. He was engaged in numerous matches last year with varying success, and he commences this season with one against one of his old opponents, *Lady Murphy*, on Saturday next, on the Fashion Course. *Topsy*, a big bay mare, 16¼ hands high, was next looked over. She is a recent purchase of Mr. LOVELL's from Mr. PATTERSON, of New Jersey, who has entered her in the 2:28 purse on the Fashion, and the 2:30 on the Union. Although so large a framed horse, she is a well-shaped, slashing-looking trotter, and has made a record last season of 2:31¼ in a fifth heat. The roan mare *Village Girl* looks in fine condition, and fit for the campaign before her. The last of the string in training is *Lady Lovell*, who looks well and full of flesh, and fit for the road. A bay mare, five years old, by *Black Hawk*, out of a thorough-bred mare, is the most recent acquisition to the stable, but as she had taken cold on her journey from the country, she is not at present doing any work. The stable is in the hands of BEN DANIELS, a clever and capable trainer, and skillful driver.

We next visited BUDD DOBLE's extensive string of trotters, twelve in number. First on the list stands the renowned mare *Goldsmith Maid*, winner of the great purse at Buffalo last Summer. She has evidently wintered well, and looks as handsome and fine as a thorough-bred. She is engaged in the free-for-all purses at Prospect Park, Union, Fleetwood and Boston. The bay gelding *Hotspur*, who distinguished himself last year so highly in his races with the deceased *Myron Perry*, looks remarkably fine and fit for the coming campaign. The pony-built chestnut *Dot* also appeared to advantage, and will be heard of this season. The dark chestnut stallion *Bashaw, Jr.*, is now in BUDD DOBLE's hands, but the decision of the Trotting Congress in regarding as a barring record time made on short tracks before ever the Congress was dreamt of, presses hardly on this fine young stallion, as, although he has never made better than 2:24½ on a full track, his record of 2:21½ on a track considerably short of a mile bars him out from all 2:24 purses. The remainder of BUDD DOBLE's string comprises the chesnut gelding *Columbus*, bay mare *Lady Garfield*, sorrel mare *Gipsy*, roan colt by *Ethan Allen*, 5 years; bay gelding *Charley*, bay mare from Buffalo known as the *Pulsifer Mare*, and owned by a gentleman of that name; bay mare, 5 years, by *Ethan Allen*, and the sorrel gelding *Colonel Fisk*.

The Entries for the Prospect Park Trotting Purses.

The entries for the above purses closed last night, at the Club-rooms of the Fair Grounds Association, in Brooklyn. The principal purse, free for all horses, did not fill, having but one entry—*Lady Thorn*. The following is the list of entries:

TUESDAY, May 31.—No. 1—Purse $1,000, for horses that have never trotted for money—$600, $300 and $100. —1. L. S. Simmons' b. m. *Chip Girl*. 2. D. Mace's s. g. *Gwynne*. 3. M. Roden's b. g. *Charley Green*. 4. D. Pfifer's s. a. *Honest Dutchman*.

SAME DAY.—No. 2.—Purse $1,500, for all double teams to wagons—$1,000, $350 and $150. 1. W. H. Borst's ch. s. Honest Allen and blk. g. Black Harry. 2. D. Mace's s. m. Idol and br. s. Kirkwood. 3. H. Woodruff's blk. m. Jessie Wales and blk. g. Darkness.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.—No. 1—Purse $1,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:40—$600, $300 and $100. 1. H. Howe's blk. m. Tempest. 2. D. Mace's blk. m. Tempest. 3. M. Roden's b. g. Penobscot Chief.

SAME DAY.—No. 2—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:28—$1000, $600, $300 and $200. 1. W. H. Borst's b. g. John J. Bradley. 2. D. Mace's s. m. Idol. 3. C. Hill's s. g. W. H. Taylor. 4. D. Pfifer's b. s. H. W. Genet.

THURSDAY, June 2.—No. 1—Purse $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:30—$1,000, $350 and $150. 1. F. J. Nodine's blk. m. Eastern Queen; 2. J. Murphy's g. g. Carroll; 3. B. Daniels' b. m. Topsy; 4. M. Roden's s. g. Prince; 5. S. Jackson's b. g. Vep; 6. J. Odikirk's blk. s. Patchen Chief.

The Murder in Mid-Ocean—The Extradition of Johnston Refused.

A decision was rendered by Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in the case of THOS. H. JOHNSTON, charged with the murder of EDWARD BARRUS, on board of the British ship *Morning Light*, on the 22d ult., while at sea, in which the application of Mr. E. M. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul in this City, for the extradition of the prisoner was denied. The Commissioner held that the facts as adduced during the examination could only be legally applied in support of the crime of manslaughter, which offense was not named in the Washburton Extradition treaty of 1842. He said that if the act had been committed on an American vessel the accused could not have been held on any other charge than manslaughter.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A Reform Movement—Opposition to the Increased Assessment—Meeting of the Members Yesterday.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Produce Exchange was held in the Exchange building on Whitehall-street, at 1½ P. M. yesterday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the action of the Board of Management in raising the yearly assessment on members to $30—it having been $25 heretofore. The meeting was called to order by Mr. WM. H. NEWMAN, who nominated as Chairman Col. EDWARD HINCKEN, who was unanimously elected. Mr. C. H. MEDAY was then elected Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then stated by the Chairman, which object may be more correctly inferred from the following circular which was distributed through the Exchange:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE WHO WISH FOR REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

All who desire to find out whether we are entirely in the power of the Board of Management, and also where the subscriptions go to, (which amount to about $48,300,) will attend the reform meeting, to be held this day, and try to find out.

Mr. W. E. MARTIN then offered a series of resolutions objecting to the increase of assessment on account of its having been increased without any consultation between the Board of Management and the stockholders, claiming that it is improper and unnecessary, and that the assessment ought to be reduced to $25, and $5 refunded by the Superintendent to all such as have paid the $30 assessment.

Mr. W. H. BLANCHARD, of WILLIAMS, BELL & Co., at the request of the managers, made a statement in justification of the action of the Board. The increased assessment, he contended, was necessitated by the fact that the expenses of the Exchange had been largely increased by the cost of improvements made by the Board, such as the introduction of the telegraph, by the publication of the commercial circular and the employment of a statistician. That the Board designed not simply to make the Exchange a place of shelter for those who transacted business therein, but to raise the standard of moral integrity among the members, and to afford such increased facilities for the transaction of business as the necessities of the times required. He said, also, that it was designed to make the Produce Exchange an institution calculated for the future as well as the present. He asserted, also, that the reduction of canal tolls, the action on the Funding bill and the stoppage of the contract system, were due to the facts presented to the Legislature and to Congress by the labors of the statistician of the Exchange, so that the increase of assessment would be paid back to the stockholders ten times over. He gave the following financial statement of last year's operations: Expenditures, $16,694 92; receipts from the trustees, $11,873; assessment realized, $2,655; sale of market reports, $2,500; expense of preparing them, $4,500; salary of Statistician, $4,000.

Mr. WM. B. BARBOUR defended the action of the Board of Management. He believed that none of the members were so picayunish as to object to an extra assessment of $5; all they desired was that an explicit statement should be given as to what disposition was made of the $48,000 raised last year. He thought a statement should be given to the members yearly. He was opposed, however, to giving the owners of the Exchange building 11½ per cent. on their invested capital, as was now being done. If they were compelled to pay this high rate of interest to the trustees, the sooner the Exchange built or hired a new building the better.

After some further discussion, it was moved, as a substitute for Mr. MARTIN's resolutions, that a committee of nine be appointed, on behalf of the Association, to consult with the Trustees, ascertain what is the lowest price they will take for the building, examine the books of the Committee of Management, and report the result of their labors to a future meeting.

The substitute was adopted, and the following named gentlemen appointed as such Committee: Theodore Perry, Horatio Reed, C. Strachan, Edward Cromwell, C. H. Meday, T. S. Moulton, Jno. Chamberlain, Charles Bamford, and J. M. Webb.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed since last report and for the week ending Thursday, May 12, 1870:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 20 by 55, four stories; WILLIAM COBURN, owner.

Five first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 50, three stories; MORRIS J. LEON, owner.

One first-class dwelling, east side Lexington-avenue, 60 feet north of Sixty-third-street, 20 by 50, three stories; B. HAVANAGH, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north side of Forty-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Third-avenue, 18.9 by 50, three stories; P. CARROLL, owner.

Four stores and tenements, east side of Sixth-avenue, 50 feet north of Fifty-third-street, 21.8 by 60, four stories; WILLIAM SLOANE, owner.

Two stores and tenements, north-east corner of First-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, 25 by 54, four stories; PETER DOELGER, owner.

One store and tenement, north-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-first-street, 25 by 56, four stories; GEORGE SCHMIDT, owner.

One store and tenement, south-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, 25 by 64, basement and four stories; AUGUST SCHNEIDER, owner.

MISCELLANEOUS FRONTS.

Two first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-third-street, 27 feet east of Madison-avenue, 20.7 by 62, basement and four stories, front Nova Scotia stone; JAMES FETTRETCH, owner.

One warehouse, No. 102 Church-street, and Nos. 5 and 7 Thomas-street, 75 by 100, five stories, front iron; JONAS SOMERBOUR, owner.

One office, No. 7 Jacob-street, 14 by 28, two stories, front brick and granite; DAVID MOFFAT, owner.

One shed, foot of Forty-eighth-street, 93.5 by 104.6, one story, front and material corrugated iron; G. W. SEYMOUR & Co., owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One gas manufactory, south side of Twenty-second-street, 149 feet 3 inches east of Avenue A, 74.9 by 364.10, one story; New-York Gas-light Company, owner.

One reformatory for women, north side of Eighty-ninth-street, between Avenues A and B, 50 by 80, six stories; Sisters of the Good Shepherd, owners.

Five stories and tenements, south-east corner of Lexington-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, 20 by 45, four stories; OWENS & GELSTON, owners.

Three stores and tenements, north-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, 16.8 by 53; four stories; ROSENTHAL & LEVI, owners.

Two stores and tenements, north side of Thirty-seventh-street, 325 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 53, four stories; MICHAEL DONAHUE, owner.

One store and tenement, north side of Forty-first-street, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25 by 48, four stories; ADAM SCHNEIDER, owner.

One store and tenement, south-west corner of Grand and Orchard streets, 21 by 79, four stories; A. MUIALDI, owner.

One store and tenement, west side of First-avenue, 25 feet north of Eighty-first-street, 26 by 54, four stories; MICHAEL CASEY, owner.

Two tenement-houses, north-west corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, 25 by 54, four stories; NATHANIEL J. BURCHILL, owner.

One tenement-house, Fifty-fourth-street, 250 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 25 by 33, four stories, CHARLES LOHR, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, 85 feet east of Sixth-avenue, 25 by 50, basement and three stories; HENRY P. HUNT, owner.

One second-class dwelling, east side of Ninth-avenue, 80 feet north of Fifty-fourth-street, 25 by 48, three stories; GEORGE L. HOAG, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 20 by 45, basement and three stories; G. M. SPIERS, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, 118 feet east of Eighth-avenue, 16.8 by 42, three stories; GEORGE H. IRVING, owner.

One factory, south-east corner of Avenue A and Twenty-sixth-street, 25 by 60, one story; P. H. DUFFY & SON, owners.

One shop, south side of Fifty-second-street, 325 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 45, two stories; JOHN S. BERRY, owner.

One shop, north-east corner of King and West streets, 30 by 45, two stories; JAMES FAY, owner.

One shop, No. 77 Greene-street, (rear,) 10 by 20, one story; —— HEISCHFELD, owner.

One stable, No. 240 East Seventy-seventh-street, 18 by 25, one story; Mrs. URSULA NEWVILLE, owner.

One stable, No. 629 West Forty-sixth-street, 14 by 34, two stories; CARSON MILLER, owner.

One stable, south side of Forty-third-street, 300 feet west of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 21, two stories; PATRICK COSTELLO, owner.

One store and stable, south-east corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, (rear,) 36 by 25, one story; AUGUST SCHNEIDER, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings	55	Reformatory	1
Brown-stone fronts	20	Gas manufactory	1
Miscellanious fronts	5	Factory	1
Brick fronts	30	Warehouse	1
First-class dwellings	14	Shops	3
Second-class dwellings	4	Stables	3
Tenement-houses	3	Miscellaneous	3
Stores and tenements	21		

Commissioners of Emigration—Meeting on Ward's Island—New Rules and Regulations—Great Reforms Proposed.

The new Emigrant Commission held a meeting on Ward's Island yesterday, present Commissioners BELL, NICHOLSON, HUSTED, HART and O'GORMAN, and Mayor HALL and the Presidents of the Irish and German Societies *ex officio*. The party made a thorough examination of the institutions under their charge, and decided to make radical reforms in their management. Hereafter daily reports are to be required of the Superintendents of the condition of all the inmates of the institutions; and special reports are to be made from time to time of the condition of the lunatics in the Asylum, the kind and character of their insanity, &c., &c. The Superintendent is also to be required to make a weekly report in detail of the expenditures on the island. The Commissioners decided to erect a new Lunatic Asylum forthwith, and authorized a subcommittee, of which JAS. W. HUSTED is Chairman, to consult the most eminent physicians in the country who have had experience in the treatment of the insane, as to the best model for an asylum building, and the classification of different kinds of lunatics.

The Finance Committee was ordered to inquire into the feasibility of procuring a safe at the New-York Stock Exchange for the safe keeping of the funds of the Board. Gen. PATRICK H. JONES, the counsel of the Board, was directed to make a compilation of all the laws of the State relating to emigration, for the use of the Board.

The weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration shows the arrival of 9,625 emigrants at this port between the 4th and 11th inst., making the total number of arrivals since the 1st of January, 59,677. The receipts during the week for commutation of passengers amounted to $9,243.

The new Emigration Commission have entered upon their duties with commendable zeal, and as they get no pay for their own services, they are determined that their employés shall not get rich by stealing. They say they expect to reduce the expenses on Ward's Island $50,000 the first year.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

The Changes Made in the Old Law, and Their Effect—Some Improvements Made and Others Needed.

The new Jury law, which has already partially gone into effect, has to some extent shorn the Commissioner of Jurors of power to excuse from service after enrollment, and laid that responsibility upon the shoulders of the Judges, where, doubtless, as a general rule, it will be observed in a manner becoming the dignity of their position and the demands of public duty. The very few features in which it differs from existing provisions on the subject are as follows:

The Commissioner of Jurors, although the judge of the liability of parties to do jury duty, in the preparation of the original list cannot, as heretofore, excuse for any subsequent reason. All applications to be excused on such grounds must be made to the Court.

A residence in the county during "the greater part" of the time between the 1st of October and the 30th of October, constitutes the party liable to serve, so far as residence is made a qualification.

The limit of age has been extended to seventy years instead of sixty, as heretofore provided.

The Mayor, Recorder, City Judge, County Clerk and Commissioner of Jurors are constituted a Board to enforce the payment of fines imposed by the Judges on delinquent jurors, with authority to imprison the party until the fine be paid.

The fine, which, under existing law, was $25 for each day's non-attendance, has been increased to $50, and not to exceed $250, within the discretion of the Judge imposing the fine.

The right to impose fines to the extent of $25 for non-attendance has been extended to the civil district Courts.

The pay of jurors, which in the civil Courts was heretofore twelve and a half cents for each case served on, and in the criminal Courts nothing, is increased to the extent of $2 a day to each juror serving in the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and for those serving in civil Courts $1 each to jurors sitting on a case which is tried, and fifty cents each if the case goes by default.

The act further provides that this increased jury fee in civil cases shall be collected from the parties to the action, fifty cents of the amount before placing the cause on the calendar, and if the cause be tried, the remaining fifty cents to be paid before recording the verdict of the jury.

These constitute the chief new features of the bill, some of which are open to reasonable objection. Especially is this so in reference to the mode provided for the collection of jurors' fees. The system of collecting jurors' fees at the time of trial has always been found embarrassing, if not absolutely prejudicial to the dignity and decorum becoming to Court proceedings; and the duty becomes doubly embarrassing, if not absolutely repulsive and impracticable, when its results are considered. For instance, a case is submitted to a jury, and without leaving their seats they are ready to render a verdict. Attorney and client may happen to be without the required $6, (such things have happened,) and there stand the jury, the verdict in the foreman's month, but cannot be recorded until the fees are paid. In such a case the only salvation for the jurors is, that the Clerk of the Court will be generous enough to assume the debt and pay the jury fee. If jurors' fees are to be collected from litigants at all, 'twere better to have provided that the entire dollar be deposited with the Clerk at the time of filing the note of issue, fifty cents of the amount so deposited to be returned to the party if judgment be taken by default. Among the best lawyers the opinion prevails that in intricate causes, the rights of the party standing on the right has a better chance before an enlightened and impartial Judge, who can sift the testimony intelligently and give each portion its due weight, than could possibly be had before any jury, however intelligent. But while Judges are usually adverse to assuming the sole responsibility of determining questions of fact, parties holding the doubtful side of an issue are always anxious for the chances which a jury trial afford; thus jury trials may still continue in favor in civil actions, unless the parties should in some cases regard the result as not worth the amount of the present jury fee.

In reference to the extension of the limit of age, it may be assumed that the present provisions will not affect those over sixty years who have already filed their proofs and obtained exemption. Such an interpretation would tend to give the act the effect of an *ex post facto* law. This provision will, therefore, probably apply only to those not formally absolved from duty under existing laws.

The Board to enforce the payment of fines is a desirable feature; especially so if it be true, as reported, that during the past thirteen years no fines imposed on delinquent jurors have been collected. The provision defining the causes which will excuse before the Court do not differ materially from those already existing. The limit to excuse for only three days is of very little practical effect, for the three days' leave can be renewed successively throughout the whole term.

The punishment imposed for the taking of fees for illegally excusing jurors is old and threadbare; but, with the revival of the terms of the act, may come a revival of its observance. The last section designates the time when different provisions of the act shall take effect, and is as follows: "This act shall take effect immediately, except that that portion in respect to paying and excusing jurors shall take effect on the first day of July next, and those in respect to the drawing of jurors shall only apply to the drawing of jurors for Courts to be held after the first day of October next."

The Steam-Ship City of Brussels Thrown Open to Public Inspection.

There has been so much outcry concerning the Inman steam-ship *City of Brussels*, and the breaking of her fan during her last voyage to Europe, that the agents, Messrs. DALE & NICHOLSON, threw her open to public inspection yesterday. Many people availed themselves of the opportunity, and visited her at her pier, No. 45 North River, and bestowed the highest encomiums on the splendor of her saloons and general outfit. She is at present being painted and cleaned up preparatory to receiving her passengers going to Europe, for which she leaves to-morrow afternoon. The *Brussels* is a new vessel, having only made four round voyages since she was built. She has two sets of steering gears, one a steam apparatus on the upper and patent wheels on the lower deck. Mr. NICHOLSON and Capt. KENNEDY took the visitors over the vessel and told them that despite the adverse gales experienced on the passage to Europe under sail, she gave evidence of her excellent qualities under sail.

Unsafe Buildings.

The number of unsafe buildings reported at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for and during the week ending Thursday, May 12, 1870, is eighteen. The list will be found below with the particulars annexed:

Unsafe generally—No. 26 East Houston-street, P. T. Barnum, owner; No. 5 Cedar-street, B. T. Wheelwright, owner; Nos. 229 and 231 Church-street, V. S. Levi, owner; No. 281 Second-street, Uel Reynolds, owner; No. 115 Lewis-street, Stephen Jamson, owner.

Unsafe Gutters, &c.—No. 74 Stanton-street, —— Hawkins, owner; No. 73 Pike-street, W. & A. E. Cruikshank, agents.

Unsafe Foundation—No. 88 Varick-street, rear, C. Volkert, owner.

Unsafe Wall—No. 130 West Fifty-third street, William G. Lathrop, Jr., owner.

Unsafe Chimneys—Nos. 39 and 39½ Catharine-street, Elias Sheyer, owner; No. 522 Broome-street, William Banta, owner; No. 153 Varick-street, F. A. Meine, owner; Nos. 86 and 88 Varick-street, C. Volkert, owner; No. 275 Second-street, Ralph Dowsen, owner; building north-east corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street, William B. Astor, owner; No. 286 Bowery, E. H. Weyman, owner.

The Colored Orphan Asylum—Exhibition This Evening.

An exhibition by the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, will take place at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association today, at 3 P. M. The thirty-third annual report of the managers of the institution states that the additional stimulus offered the colored race in their character of freemen, in the partial acknowledgment of their rights, has elevated their general tone, and had a decided bearing upon the character of the children indentured from this institution. The number returned for delinquencies is materially less, and the complaints of employers are generally more trivial. The chief statistics of the report are as follows:

Admitted since the opening of the institution, June 9, 1837, 1,638; number per last report, Dec. 1, 1868, 271; since admitted: Boys, 40; girls, 31; indentured, 12; sent to Colored Home, 5; on trial, 3; returned to friends, 36; left without permission, 3; sent to Eye Infirmary, 1; Deaths, 8.

The building now occupied continues, in most respects, to give satisfaction. The perfect system of ventilation, while it contributes material ly to the health of the establishment, increase consumption of coal, and shows an outlay fo heating purposes which might appear extravagant if not explained. The unprotected situation of the house, exposed to the west and north winds, without the shelter of large trees or surrounding buildings, increases this difficulty, and

even through the last mild Winter the inmates suffered considerably. To avoid a recurrence of the evil, additional heating apparatus has been introduced at considerable outlay. The managers acknowledge the receipt of a bequest of $470 from Miss ELIZA B. STEWART, for many years connected with this institution; also one of $935 14 from her brother, Mr. LISPENARD STEWART.

The Cuban League and the Death of Gen. Goicouria.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cuban League, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the office of Gen. GRAHAM, No. 119 Broadway, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Cuban League have learned with profound regret and horror that the cold-blooded and barbarous murder of our patriotic citizen, Gen. DOMINICO GOICOURIA, executed in Havana without trial or opportunity for defense; that we regard it as a crime against humanity and civilization, and the crowning act of a long series of butcheries by the Spanish Government; that it should receive, if not the condemnation of the United States Government, at least of the people of the country.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take such means as may be necessary to secure the body of Gen. GOICOURIA for interment in the land of his adoption.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of deceased the hearty sympathy of the Cuban League of the City of New-York.

Among those present were Gen. Cassius M. Clay, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. Gordon Granger, Hon. Thomas E. Stewart, Col. J. M. Macias, Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, Hon. John Oakey, Mr. Bernard Cassserly, Mr. E. C. Stedman, and Gen. Abram Duryea. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors.

The Industrial Exhibition Company—Election of Officers and Adoption of By-Laws.

The corporators of the Industrial Exhibition Company, chartered by an act of the Legislature at its last session, met at No. 49 Wall-street yesterday, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, E. MCMURDY; Vice-President, JOSEPH S. DECKER; Treasurer, JAMES TURNER. By-laws were adopted, two million dollars of stock was paid in, and the meeting took a recess till 11 A. M. today. The capital stock of the Company can be increased under the charter to $7,000,000, if necessary. It is intended that the opening exhibition shall be equal to the World's Fair of London or Paris. The time for holding it has not yet been decided.

The Trial of James Spruell for Murder Postponed.

The case of JAMES SPRUELL, who was indicted for the murder of WILLIAM NIGHTINGALE, at Belvidere, in September last, was called for trial at the present session of the Warren County Court of Oyer and Terminer, but was postponed to September next, on account of the illness of the Prosecuting Attorney. NIGHTINGALE was killed on the River Bridge while pursuing SPRUELL, and a fellow-companion, with insulting and threatening words. The latter, after firing the shots which proved fatal, escaped, but was afterward arrested and committed. The murder, a full account of which was published in the columns of the TIMES soon after the occurrence, created a great excitement in Warren County, and the Court-house at Belvidere was densely crowded with spectators from all parts of the county when the case was called. After the postponement of the trial CHAS. ROBINSON, a negro, who was arrested on the 6th of last October and was confined in the jail, where he has since remained, as a witness in the case, was released upon bail for appearance at the September term. The Court ordered payment to the witness of fifty cents per diem for 210 days.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 12.

By Judge Cardozo.

Chapman *ex.* Thomson; motion for reference granted; proceedings stayed, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—MAY 12.

Before Judge Brady and a Jury.

THE AUTHORITY OF CASHIERS OF NATIONAL BANKS TO CERTIFY CHECKS—IMPORTANT OPINION OF THE COURT.

Pitt Cooke vs. The State National Bank of Boston.—In this case, the particulars of which have been reported in the TIMES, the bank insisted that it was not liable on the certification by its Cashier of a check where the drawer had no funds to meet it. After the testimony was all in on the part of the plaintiff, a motion was made by the counsel for defendants to have the complaint dismissed. The motion was argued at considerable length by Messrs. E. W. Stoughton and Judges Curtis and Slosson for the bank, and by Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts and John E. Burrill for the plaintiff.

Judge BRADY today rendered the following opinion: The points presented on behalf of the defendant have been elaborately argued. Indeed, the argument has been more formidable in the time consumed than is usually allowed in the *case*; but the disposition of the question involved must of necessity substantially depend on first impressions. At *nisi prius*, as we all know, the rulings must be made at once, and rarely after an opportunity even fully to appreciate the argument delivered to the Court in the light of cases cited. So with reference to this motion, the conclusions must be stated without full examination of the questions involved, conclusions approached and stated, however, not without a due appreciation of the importance of the case, and not with entire confidence in their infallibility. Nothing more than results can be stated, and these briefly.

First—It is the opinion of the Court that a Cashier of a bank *in virtute officii*, as an incident thereto, may certify a check drawn upon his bank to be good; that the current of judicial opinion in this State tends to that proposition, and that the declaration of the converse upon such authority is not justifiable; that such an act of a Cashier is a declaration officially made by him, that the drawer has funds with which to pay the check deposited in his credit, and is equivalent to the acceptance of a bill of exchange.

Second—That the act being authorized by the power which he possesses, the holder or presenter of the check is not bound to inquire into facts extraneous, leaving the right to rest in regard to them upon the representation of the officer. In other words, that the certification being the apparent lawful exercise of authority, the holder or presenter is under no obligation to inquire whether the drawer has in fact funds in the bank. That the application of these rules depends upon the question, Is the act of the Cashier be in any respect unauthorized, whether the check is bold bona fide, for value and without notice.

Third—That the resolution in relation to certified checks adopted by the representatives of certain banks, and opposed by the representatives of the defendants' bank, was not such a notice to the Second National Bank, the agent of JAY COOK & CO., for the collection of the draft. That it was designed to regulate exchanges and settlements between the banks at the Clearing-house, to establish a rule for their general dealings with each other, and must be limited to the objects for which it was intended; that the notice to the Second National Bank, based upon the knowledge of the defendant to the passage of that resolution, is negative in its character, and such also is that which is predicated of the omission to serve notice of the intention to concur in it. That as a notice it is in any of the intendments of the defendants not to regulate their exchanges, and make their settlements in the manner contemplated by it, not a direct but an indirect indication of such an intention, and not by any means a notice to the Second National Bank that their, defendants', Cashier had no authority in any case to certify a check to be good.

Fourth—That even if this view be not entirely correct, that the case is still open for another rule to be applied here, which is general, viz., the principal is chargeable with knowledge for the reason that the agent is substituted in his place and he represents him in the particular transaction, and that a notice to the agent, strictly speaking, exists only while the agent is acting in the business thus delegated to him, it must be limited to such occasions. There is no pretense that notice during the transactions here investigated was given.

Fifth—That the certification of checks for another on several occasions by the Cashier warrants the conclusion, in the absence of specific notice to the contrary, that such was a practice of the defendants binding upon them in its results, between them and third parties who are innocent holders for value.

Sixth—That there is nothing in the act of Congress under which the defendants were organized prohibiting the certification of checks. As the result of these views they are liable to the plaintiffs in this action.

I understand the cases cited in the United States Court to hold that though the casnier or other officer may not by acts *ultravires* make contracts, he may never bind the banks in the exercise of the ordinary duties of his position—acts relating directly to the institution of which he is one of the agents. In the case cited from 9th Metcalf the Court held that a bank-teller had no inherent power to certify checks, and in this rule the Courts of this State concur. It was not therein held that a cashier might not certify a check to be good, and it is not, therefore, declaratory of the law of Massachusetts decisive of this case."

Counsel for the defendants, in order to carry the case ultimately to the United States Courts made certain requests to charge, which were overruled, and the Court directed a verdict for plaintiff for $151,542, but stayed all proceedings on the judgment until the decision of the case by the General Term.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Burrill and Wm. M. Evarts; for defendants, Messrs. Slosson and Platt, Mr. Stoughton and Ex-Judge Curtiss, of Boston.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Thirteen cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, of which number eight resulted in sentences and two in acquittals. The most conspicuous sentence was that of William Davidson, who was sent to State Prison for fifteen years for having attacked George Liermur, of No. 3 Varick-place, on Bleecker-street, robbing him of a watch worth $10. The testimony showed the offense to have been very aggravated in its character. A charge of stealing thirty-nine yards of satin, worth $165, from James McCleery & Co., of No. 865 Broadway, was made against Mary Alexander, aged seventy-nine years, to which she entered a plea of guilty. It appears that the stolen goods were dropped from under her dress as she was in the act of leaving the complainants' store. She was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. John Walden pleaded guilty to having stolen $94 from the trunk of Anna Fischer, of No. 113 Greenwich-street. He was seen going into the complainant's room by one Teresa Irnfeldt. He was sent to State Prison for four years. Charles Wilson, alias Charles Hart, pleaded guilty to having stolen fourteen sets of coral jewelry valued at $466, from the store of Louis Squadrilli, at No. 63 Nassau-street. He was sent to State Prison for five years. James Reed was sent to State Prison for three years for having broken into the liquor-store of James Cherry, at No. 94 Greenwich-street, stealing therefrom $18 worth of property. John J. Underwood, who was represented to be suffering from consumption, was arraigned on a charge of breaking into the store of Philip E. Bagert, at No. 272 Greenwich-street, and of stealing $200 worth of property. He pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for three years.

James Kaliv was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for assaulting Simon Mulligan, of No. 90 West-street, with a dangerous weapon. Louis Pinkins was sent to State Prison for three years and six months for having stolen $27 worth of bread and buttons from August Selling. A boy named Burnett Rosenthal was sent to the House of Refuge for theft.

A Grand Jury was impaneled to sit during the May term, and was briefly charged by the Judge on the usual points indicated by the statute. On motion of Assistant District-Attorney, the Wilkes-Saunders libel case was transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
190—Livingston vs. Arnoux.	200—Compton vs. Neilson.
191—Waddell vs. Karst.	202—Van Cott vs. Hollacher.
192—Buchanan vs. Kastan.	
193—McGabe vs. Smith.	203—Hay vs. Staples.
194—Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.	204—Sturtevant vs. Mayer.
195—King vs. Knapp.	205—Snyder vs. Gallagher.
196—Compton vs. Neilson.	206—Elsing vs. Schreyer.
197—Moorehead vs. Moorehead.	207—Rhinelander vs. Renwick.
198—Drew vs. Allen.	208—Thorp vs. Mendleson.
199—White, Trustee, vs. Allen.	209—Hoar vs. Hoar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
6535—Hurlburt vs. Montauk Steam Nav. Co.	6695—Smith vs. Sexton.
4288—Cleary vs. Leiga.	6714—Morrison vs. Perrin.
5540—Frank vs. Cullman.	6720—Godillot vs. Gross.
5745—Alexander vs. Costello.	6762—Brace vs. Wagner.
5760—Fitch vs. Costello.	6796—Blunt vs. Haines.
6034—Smith vs. Lustig.	6802—Tausig vs. Dayton.
6076—Lewis vs. Bertrand.	6814—Pechheimer vs. Lyon
6188—Nash vs. Judson.	6822—Weeks vs. Purdy.
6278—Wemys vs. Richardson.	6832—Gillies vs. Corwin.
6513—Helpern vs. Augustein.	6838—Hammett vs. Dikeman.
6560—Herman vs. Anschuis.	6842—Wignand vs. Fiucke.
	6850—Walsh vs. Burcke.
	6860—Harris vs. Harrison.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No. 260—Wood vs. Sheldon.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
2778—Dean vs. Shirley.	2990—Requa vs. Thompson.
3146—Mott vs. Ackerson.	2234—Geery vs. Garrison.
3169—Griggs vs. Keyser.	2714—Geery vs. Cockroft.
2938—Hooper vs. De Long.	2716—Geery vs. Comstock.
3156—Sanders vs. Boheu.	2906—Cody vs. Grosvenor.
3095—Piper vs. Herschfield.	2867—Gerachty vs. Bergman
3167—Bayer vs. Hercules	2189—Guelet vs. Spofford.
2272—Borland vs. Thompson.	3003—Continy vs. Brooks.
3148—North River Bank vs. Exter.	3064—Dorflippi vs. Pouzon.
3103—Simmons vs. Hennion.	2898—Donovan vs. Miller.
2942—Gardner vs. Randows	3029—Budd vs. Cooke.
3063—Green vs. Rice.	2461—Stewart vs. Vanschoening.
3127—Zweig vs. Landweer.	2871—McQuestion vs. Leonard.
2865—Cohen vs. Solomon.	1774—Chapman vs. Sixth-av. Railroad.
2866—Greenbaum vs. Solomon.	2211—Stormsberg vs. Friedman.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1170—Miller vs. Hening.	254—Birdsall vs. Donnan.
476—De Wolf vs. Crandell.	2086—Duck vs. Kehoe.
974—Boggis vs. Walter.	1936—O'Sullivan vs. Cunningham.
1936—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Dominion S. S. Co.	
1062—Richards vs. Harlem Fire Ins. Co.	1976—Apfel vs. Apfel.
1254—Elsberg vs. Schwartz.	1168—Moore vs. Bonnell.
1350—Sturm vs. Williams.	1700—Rosenberg vs. Hyenga.
1712—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
153—O'Gorman vs. Kamack.	118—Navine vs. Kelly.
797—Giffen vs. Bray.	640—Blum vs. Hildreth.
186—Brown vs. Elliott.	823—Waldeck vs. Rindskof.
895—Gray vs. Smith.	1742—Levy vs. Schoenberger.
738—Fisher vs. Frisch.	
903—Gannon vs. Taylor.	924—Edwards vs. Stoesel.
396—Sherwood vs. Sherman.	925—Nichols vs. Smythe.
138—Halmead vs. Martin.	927—Levy vs. Johnson.

Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
868—Achroeter vs. Brodie.	106—Morris vs. Roberts.
879—Cochrane vs. Hammond.	113—Kain vs. Kelly.
889—Unger vs. Preuzreb.	928—White vs. Smith.
855—Fletcher vs. Button-hole Co. vs. Forgie.	930—Cassert vs. Kell.
800—Helfreisch vs. Frankenstein.	931—Snow vs. Henderson.
832—Tyrrell vs. Ballard.	932—Mawhey vs. Noyes.
1217—Hebberd vs. Hall.	933—Bradley vs. Davidson.
	934—McGrath vs. Monhauser.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1112—Faure vs. Bauer.	1165½—Poole vs. Preese.
672—Underhill vs. Cleveland.	1165¾—Same vs. Same.
674—Same vs. Same.	1168—Robins vs. Lintz.
1032—Miltner vs. Flood.	1226—Thompsend vs. Malone.
1066—Pelton vs. Coulter.	1231—Rosenberg vs. Boyd.
1114—Hyatt vs. Torrey.	1236—Webb vs. Cragin.
1165—Poole vs. Preese.	1240—Stone vs. Sonneborn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Cannon, robbery.	9—The People vs. Patrick Daly, felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. James Samuels, burglary.	10—The People vs. Edmond Reval, false pretenses.
3—The People vs. George Ellis, burglary.	11—The People vs. John Williams, John Wilson, grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Henry Hart, burglary.	12—The People vs. James Daley, grand larceny.
5—The People vs. John Watson, burglary.	13—The People vs. Mary A. Clarke, grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Charles Robert, burglary.	14—The People vs. John Conway, grand larceny.
7—The People vs. William Smith, Thomas Rooney, two cases, burglary.	
8—The People vs. Thomas Rooney, felonious assault and battery.	

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
89—Rich vs. Tighe.	120—Wedeking vs. Bergeman.
92—Valentine vs. Ash.	125—Sullivan vs. Huested.
97—Crandell vs. De Wolf.	131—Osmun vs. Backhouse.
102—Coyle vs. Sauveur.	132—Rees et al. vs. Garnder et al.
108—Strickland vs. Davison.	
109—Goodrich vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.	133—Scrimgeour vs. Lung.
110—McGovern vs. Walter, Sheriff, &c.	134—De Maine vs. Voorhies et al.
113—Cassidy vs. Trustees St. Johns R. C. Church.	135—Manning vs. Smith.
117—Allison vs. Morgan.	136—Gutschat vs. Thaks.
	137—Smith vs. Kearns.
	138—Webber vs. Lant.
	139—Coleman vs. Kolm.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 12, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117	100	Quick. M. Co.... 10
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C c	117	300	Pac. Mail..... 42½
3,000 do.....	117¼	100	do..... 42¾
10,000 do.....	117¾	210	do..... 42¾
10,000 do.....	117¾	200	do..... 41¾
31,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112¾	400	do...bet. cal 41¾
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64 new.....	114¾	200	Adams Ex..... 67
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	112¼	100	do..... 66¾
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....	114¾	50	do..... 67
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115	100	do..... 67½
78,000 do.....	114¾	100	do..... 68
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115	300	A. M. U. Ex..... 3
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	107¾	20	do..... 42¾
34,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108¼	100	U. S. Ex. Co..... 48
70,000 do.....	108¾	100	do..... 47¾
50,000 U. S. 6s. Curr..	112¾	200	do..... 47¾
13,000 Tenn. 6s. ex c.	60	100	N. Y. C. & H. R. 101
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new..	55¼	100	do..... 101½
3,000 do.....	55½	400	do...bet. cal 101
40,000 do.....	55¾	200	do..... 100¾
1,000 Va. 6s, 2 c. o..	69¾	20,000	N.Y.C. & H. R. Cits..... 97¾
3,000 do.....	70	20,000	do...bet. cal 97¾
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s..	48	100	Erie..... 23¾
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n..	25	500	Harlem R. R. 146¾
12,000 Missouri 6s.....	93½	200	Reading..... 102¾
5,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.....	93¾	1500	L. S. & M. So.... 90¼
3,000 N.Y. Con. 6s. S. Bds.....	87¾	42	do...bet. cal 99½
5,000 Erie 2d M., '79.	96	1000	do...bet. cal 99½
5,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s.	114	2500	do..... 99¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	90½	10	Panama R..... 150
4,000 Cent. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds..	93¾	20	do...bet. cal 148
6,000 Mich. S. 2d M..	95	20	do..... 146
8,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	300	Chic. & N. W.... 82¾
1,500 A. & T. H. Com.	79	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf 91¾
1,000 C. & N. W. Int. b	89¾	800	do...bet. cal 91½
4,000 do.....	88¾	60	C., C., Cin. & Ind. 79¾
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st	95½	100	do..... 79¼
1,000 Tol. & W. Eq. Bds.....	77	200	N. J. Cen..... 109
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78	280	Chi. & R. I..... 123¾
1,000 Tol. & W. Con.	79¾	500	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf 67¾
Conv't. Bds..	80¼	200	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf 82¾
5,000 Morris & Es. 2d	96	100	do..... 82½
8,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.....	100	100	Tol. W. & W.... 58¼
63	do.....	58¾	
2,000 M. & St. P. 1st M	93¾	600	do...bet. cal 58¼
5,000 Ohio & Miss. Con. Bds.....	88	300	Ohio & Miss.... 38¼
7,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st Mort. Bds.	83¾	400	do..... 38¾
2,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds..	89	50	do...bet. cal 38¾
1,000 N. Mo. 1st M.	58	600	do..... 38¾
30 Central Pf.	102	700	do..... 38¾
180 Del. & H. C.....	124	500	do..... 37¾
62 Penn. Coal.....	225	500	do..... 37¾
100 Canton.....	72	500	do..... 37¾
100 do.....	72¼	67	Ohio Miss. Pf. 76
10 Cum. Coal & Iron	44¾	25	Chic. Alt. Sc.... 108¼
200 Mariposa Pf.....	18¼	20	Morris & Essex.. 92¾
200 do.....	18		

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 111¾
6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¾	10,000	do..... 111¾
3,000 do.....	117¾	30,000	do..... 111¾
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112¾	63,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 114¾
11,000 do.....	112	60,000	do..... 114¾
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....	114¼	1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 108¼
		10,000	do..... 108¼

ACCEPTED OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Bates & Brown.		E. Sweet & Co.	
$3,000 '62, r.....	111.88	$3,000 '64, c.....	111.75
50 '67, c.....	111.77	2,000 '65, c.....	111.87
1,000 '65, c.....	111.77	4,000 '67, r.....	111.99
300 '65, c. o.....	111.74	H. F. Vermeyen & Co.	
100 '65, c. n.....	111.84	10,000 '65, r.....	111.80
J. S. Stanton.		Way Cooke & Co.	
28,500 '65, r. n.....	111.69	156,200 '65, r.....	111.85
C. D. Mathews.		10,000 '64, r.....	111.85
5,000 '62, r.....	111.79	21,100 '65, r.....	111.85
Harz & Co.		122,850 '65, r. n.....	111.85
50,000 '64, c.....	111.79	200,750 '67, r.....	111.86
25,000 '64, c.....	111.84	110,000 '67, s.....	111.85
28,000 '65, r. o.....	111.64	22,800 '65, s.....	111.85
1,000 '65, r. n.....	111.81	$1,000,000	
19,400 '65, c.....	111.85		

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....	112	6-20 reg., n. is., '65.....	111¾
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..	117¾	5-20 coup., '65.....	112¼
5-20 reg., '62.....	112	5-20 reg., '67.....	114
5-20 coup., '62.....	112¾	5-20 coup., '67.....	115¼
5-20 reg., '64.....	112	5-20 coup., '68.....	114¾
5-20 coup., '64.....	112	10-40 reg.....	107¾
5-20 reg., '65.....	112	10-40 coup.....	108¾
5-20 coup., '65.....	112¾	6s Currency.....	112¾

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	60¾	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81.....	102
Tennessee 6s, new bds	56	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86.....	104
Virginia 6s, ex coup..	60¾	Ill. Canal Bds., '70..	100
Virginia 6s, new bds..	60¾	Ill. coup. 6s, '77.....	107
Georgia 7s, new bds...	94	Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....	110
N. Carolina 6s.....	47¾	Ill. War Loan.....	100
N. Carolina new bds..	25	Indiana 5 ₱ cent.....	99
S. Carolina new bds..	81¾	Michigan 7 ₱ cent., '78	99
S. Carolina, Apl. & Oct.	80	Mich. 7 ₱ cent War L.	100
Missouri 6s.....	93¾	N.Y. Reg. Bounty L..	110¾
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss..	93¾	N.Y. Coup. Bounty L.	110¾
Louisiana 6s.....	75¼	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70.	104
Louisiana 6s, Bds..	73¾	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '72.	105
California 7s.....	113¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	105¾
Cal. 7s, large bds.....	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '76.	105¾
Connecticut 6s.....	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	105¾
Rhode Island 6s.....	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	105¾
Alabama 5s.....	72	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '79.	105¾
Alabama 8s.....	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '80.	105¾
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '81.	105¾
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '76.....	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '82.	105¾

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st....	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.....	90¼	Gal. & Chic. 2d.....	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est..	90¼	Chic. & R. I. 1st.....	104½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	85	Chic., R. I. & Pac....	98¾
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79..	95¾	Morris & Essex 1st....	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83..	88	Morris & Essex 2d....	97¾
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80..	84	Clev. & Tol. 8s, S. F....	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88..	81¼	N. J. Cen. 1st.....	101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	N. J. Cen. 2d.....	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	104¾	N. J. Cen. New Bds..	101
Harlem 1st.....	119	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st..	100
Harlem Con. M. & S. F.	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d..	99
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82....	120¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d..	94¾
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	114	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.....	95
Mich. So. S. F. Bds..	90¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....	90
M. So. & N. I. L. S. F.	99¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	77¾
Cen. Pac. Bonds.....	93¾	Chic. & Alton S. F....	100
Alton & T. H. 1st....	96	Chic. & Alton 1st.....	102
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref..	95¾	Chic. & Alton Inc.....	92
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	78½	Chic. & Miss. 1st.....	96¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F....	98	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd..	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs..	89¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st...	95
Chi. & N. W. Extn Bs.	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 2d...	86
Chic. & N. W. 1st.....	95¾	St. L. & Iron Mt. Ba..	89
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv..	87¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....	105¾
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ds.	107	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	93
Mich. S. 1st Bonds..	96½	Mil. & St. P. 1st Bds..	94
Del., L. & West. 1st..	96¾	Mil. & St. P. 1. & M. d.	86
Del., L. & West. 2d..	97½	Mil. & St. P. 2d.....	84
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext..	92¾	Col., C. & Ind. 1st....	83¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d.....	74¾	Col., C. & Ind. 2d....	75¼
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	77	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	100
Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	80¾	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	35
Gt. West. 1st.....	101	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83¾
Gt. West. 2d.....	89	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79¾
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90..	80¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....	142	Importers' & Traders'	155
Manhattan.....	143	Mixed Western.....	106
Mechanics'.....	139	Manuf' & Merch'ts'..	99
America.....	149	Central National.....	113¾
City.....	215	Fourth National.....	109¾
Phœnix.....	110	Ninth National.....	110
Tradesmen's.....	150	Tenth National.....	127
Greenwich.....	115	Oriental.....	150¾
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Gold Exchange.....	118
Manhattan Co.....	116	Del. & Hudson Canal.	123¼
Merchants' Exchange.	100	Pennsylvania Coal....	225
Seventh Ward.....	108	Cons. Coal of Md.....	27¾
State of New-York....	103	Cumb. Coal & Iron....	49
Commerce.....	128	Canton Co., Balto....	73¾
Ocean.....	83	West'n Union Tel.....	82¾
Mercantile.....	120	Quicksilver Mining....	9¾
American Exchange..	112	Quicksilver Pref'ed..	14¾
Chatham.....	110	Mariposa Mining.....	8¾
Bank of the Republic.	118	Mariposa Preferred....	17¾
B'k of North America.	106	Mariposa 1st Pref'ed..	47
Hanover.....	108	Mariposa 2d Pref'ed..	26
Irving.....	108	Boston Water Power..	18¼
Metropolitan.....	142	Adams Express.....	66¾
East River.....	111	Wells, Fargo Express.	34¾
Nassau.....	100	Wells, Far., Ex. Scrip.	2¾
Shoe & Leather.....	106	American Express....	47¾
Corn Exchange.....	128	United States Ex.....	47¼
Continental.....	97¾	Merchants' Union Ex.	10
St. Nicholas.....	117¾	Pacific Mail.....	41¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old.....	101¼	101½
City 6s, new.....	102¾	102¾
Camden and Amboy.....	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central.....	119	119¼
Reading.....	102¾	103
Lehigh Valley.....	56¼	56¾
Catawissa Preferred.....	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie.....	28¾	28¾
Northern Central.....	44	45
Lehigh Navigation.....	33¼	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan.....	93¾	94

The people of Minnesota will vote at a special election on May 31 for or against an act of the Legislature to devote 500,000 acres of land to the satisfaction of the disputed 7 ₱ cent. Railway Bonds of the State, irregularly issued in 1858, amounting in all to $2,275,000. The validity of the Bonds have for nearly twelve years been in dispute, and repeated efforts have been made to settle the controversy in favor of the equitable claims of the bond-holders and to the credit of the faith of the State. The vote now to be taken will determine the proposed appropriation of half a million acres of the public lands granted by Congress to the State of Minnesota for railway purposes to the satisfaction of the Bonds of 1858, for which the State received no adequate consideration in railway construction.

Capt. WILLIAM H. SWIFT and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and Joseph Land Grant Mortgage, advertise that they will make further purchases of the Bonds for the Sinking Fund to the amount of $50,000, under sealed proposals left with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-street, on or before Monday week, May 23. See official advertisement.

Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO. have been appointed bankers and financial agents for the State of Alabama, and the interest and other maturing obligations of the State will hereafter be paid at their Banking-house.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, are paying the coupons of the Bonded Debt of the City of New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 8 says of the bonded debt of Louisiana:

"The actual total of our bonded debt March 31, was $14,085,000, and that the annual interest due upon it was $944,988, less that due on the sum of $618,500 worth of bonds, which have been taken in on the original aggregate of State bonds, $14,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
DON GIOVANNI, (English opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Rose Hersee and Messrs. Nordblom, Lawrence and Campbell.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louise Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
SCHOOL OF REFORM and AMONG THE BREAKERS. Leading character by Mr. John S. Clarke.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Pierce and Mme. Ponisi.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Jackson and Warner.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER,
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Le Clercq.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE TWINS OF LONDON, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....
Two copies, one year.....
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....
Five copies, one year.....2
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3
Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.
Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.
These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.
Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Emperor of the French yesterday addressed a letter to the army which was promulgated in an order by Marshal CANROBERT, in which he speaks of rumors regarding the vote of the army in Paris as absurd and exaggerated and expresses his confidence in the troops. He thanks them for their firmness and *sang-froid* during the recent disturbances. Paris is quiet, but the scenes of the riots are still occupied by troops. The Emperor and Empress visited the disturbed district yesterday afternoon in an open carriage. The total vote on the *plebiscitum* is 7,336,434 yeas, and 1,560,709 nays. Another prosecution has been instituted against the *Marseillaise*, ROCHEFORT'S paper, for attributing the recent riots to the instigation of the Police....Père HYACINTHE is at Munich....The English journals take the defeat of the *Cambria* in good part, and acknowledge that the Americans had it all their own way from the start. The next race is postponed until Saturday, to make some changes in the *Cambria*, designed to improve her sailing....The Queen has signed the Naturalization act....The Scotch iron-masters threaten a lock-out....Rev. SAMUEL MARCUS DILL, D. D., Professor of Theology in Magee College, Londonderry, Ireland, is dead....MENOTTI GARIBALDI was before the Courts in Florence yesterday to answer to the accusation of complicity in the revolt in Southern Italy. He denied the charge, and no testimony to sustain it was produced.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Army bill occupied almost the entire session, and after a long discussion was finally passed. Various additional changes were made in it, among the most important of which are the following: Fixing the reduction of the army at 30,000 instead of 25,000, as provided by the bill; amending the eleventh section so that only such officers should be reported to the Examining Board as are unfit for duty from any cause other than injuries incurred in the line of duty; providing that all officers reported for retirement shall have a hearing before the Board, and striking out the fifteenth section fixing the compensation of officers. On the section prohibiting retired officers from holding civil positions under the Government, a long debate occurred, but it was finally allowed to stand, and an additional amendment agreed to prohibiting all army officers, both on the active and retired list, from holding any civil office. The vote on this amendment was yeas 34, nays 31. It was after 6 o'clock when the Senate adjourned.

In the House the morning hour was mainly devoted to a debate on the decline of commerce, without action, however, on the bill, which provides for its revival. At the expiration of the hour several bills of no general interest were introduced, and the tariff debate was then proceeded with. This was discussed until 4½ P. M., when a recess was taken until evening, when business reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions was considered. The bill defining the duties of Pension Agents, and prescribing the manner of paying pensions, was, after a long debate, passed as reported, and also several bills granting pensions.

GENERAL.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued at Ottawa yesterday. The Governor-General, in the speech customary on such occasions, alluded to the measures regarding banks and banking adopted during the session; to the bill organizing the Province of Manitoba; to the Fenian "invasion," which, he says, was checked by the preparations made to receive the "invaders," and to the fisheries. An Ottawa dispatch says the Red River expedition will leave on Monday. The condition of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD is reported as more hopeful. The money for the Hudson's Bay purchase has been paid over, and the Governor will be transferred to Canada in a month. About a million and a half of Indian land has been purchased for North-west purposes by the Dominion Parliament.

The steamship *Virgo Algerina*, recently captured and released by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, arrived at Key West yesterday.

A collision occurred yesterday morning on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, twenty-eight miles west of St. Louis, between a passenger express train and a freight train, by which nineteen persons were killed outright and twenty wounded. The locomotives were demolished and the cars badly shattered. The collision is ascribed to misapprehension of orders given to the engineer of the freight train, who, it is said, has not been seen since the disaster.

The North Carolina Republican State Convention yesterday nominated S. F. PHILLIPS, of Raleigh, for Attorney-General. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administrations of President GRANT and Gov. HOLDEN; pledging support to the public school system organized by law; inviting immigration, and encouraging productive industry, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Information has been received at the Indian Bureau of frequent raids by Indians from the reservations into Texas, and the abduction of the wives and children of settlers. In one case a settler offers $750 for the recovery of his wife stolen by the savages from his dwelling. The agents of the Government have been instructed to search diligently among the tribes for captives, and to "impress" upon the Indians the "dissatisfaction" of the Government with such acts.

The Grand Army of the Republic, yesterday, in Washington, elected Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN Grand Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

The Captain-General of Cuba reports an engagement with insurgents on the road from Santa Cruz to Puerto Principe, in which the Cubans lost three cannons and ninety men killed, while the Spaniards lost only two wounded.

The execution of ZACHARIAH E. SNYDER, alias John Deal, for the murder of RICHARD M. HARLAN, on the 8th of October last, will take place today at Reading, Penn.

A letter from Duluth, Minn., says a large body of armed Fenians have arrived there, en route for Red River. Their plan is said to be to capture Fort Francis, on Rainy Lake, and thus harass the approach of the British troops of the expeditionary force from Canada. Other parties are reported at other points. The Duluth detachment are said to be commanded by an ex-Confederate General. The men are old soldiers, accompanied by many French Canadians. The paper printing this letter does not vouch for its truth, and represents everything quiet at Red River and RIEL expecting favorable news from Canada.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church in Baltimore, yesterday, resumed consideration of the subject of rebaptism, which was discussed during the entire session without action.

The Committee of twenty-two appointed by the Tammany Convention to complete the nominations for Aldermen met yesterday, and added six more names to the ticket, and then adjourned till Saturday, at which time it is expected that the remaining five will be nominated.

Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND read a paper last evening before the Medico-Legal Society, in which he elaborated his views concerning the insanity of MCFARLAND.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, to favor the ratification of the treaty for the annexation of San Domingo. CHAS. H. RUSSELL presided, and speeches were made by Hon. N. P. BANKS, THOS. FITCH, F. J. FITHIAN and others.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated yesterday at Association Hall. The annual reports were read and addresses made by several distinguished clergymen, including missionaries from India and the Sandwich Islands.

The Industrial Exhibition Company, chartered by the recent Legislature, met yesterday and organized by the election of officers; $2,000,000 of the capital stock was paid in, and by-laws for the government of the corporation were adopted.

The Party of Progress.

The whole civilized world is making marked progress in political affairs—so marked, that our era will be a memorable one in history for the popular reforms which have been, and are still being, wrought out. Within the last twenty years, Europe has been stirred to the acceptance of radical changes in almost every quarter; while in our own country, and within a decade, we have moved in that direction with a rapidity which is astonishing to all observers. We can only ascribe this progress, in a few words, to the wholesome growth and activity of public opinion, which has been able to overcome the resistance of conservatism and intrenched prescription. In England, again, a constant struggle has been going on by progressive men in behalf of reforms for half a century; but it is only recently that substantial success has been achieved. In our own country, the struggle has been going on longer, and has but just culminated. Both nations are in the very midst of their reform achievements, and both rely for success upon progressive men.

With us, those men constitute the Republican Party, and render it the party of true progress. We do not mean to allude to wild theories, which are the fruit of mere impulse, or as it has been defined "ignorance inflamed by prejudice;" we refer to a thoughtful and cautious acceptance of well-proved necessities. The past record of our party—brief as it has been—has afforded a marked illustration of steady growth of ideas and purposes. The standards of policy which it adopted in 1856 were feeble and uncertain compared with those which were asserted in the campaign of 1860. When we recall the platform upon which LINCOLN was first elected, the sentiments of conciliation expressed by him in his inaugural, and the subsequent timid action of the Republican majority in Congress—we find a marked contrast with the declared policy of the party in 1864, as well as with the temper of the whole people of the North. The party had grown, not only in purpose, but in power, and had reached a point when it dared avow its purpose, and call its power into exercise. The campaign of 1868 found the party occupying a still more advanced position. It had a broader mission and a more affirmative policy than before, and could hardly be recognized as the same which carried the campaign of 1860.

The same growth and development which have hitherto marked the brief life of the Republican Party, will attend it in the future. The idea that such a party, composed of such elements, can have already completed its mission, is preposterous. Changed as the political situation of 1872 will be, the party will easily conform itself to it, as it responded to similar requirements in the past. The process is already going on. We are clearing away the *débris* of the rebellion, and letting it drift from us. The fact that old issues have been decided does not necessarily affect the vitality of the party. New issues are supplying their places, and new ideas and new measures are urging us forward.

We have faith that the party will adapt itself to the requirements of the time, and develop a policy which will be productive of harmony in its ranks. We cannot cling to the past, but must move on in obedience to our destiny, and to the spirit of progress which controls our age.

To Governor Hoffman.

The ground upon which Gov. HOFFMAN vetoed the bills granting State aid to various railroads, applies with much greater force to the bill for the road in question. It gives away streets and parks worth over ten millions of dollars, not to a company organized in the usual manner, but to fifty-seven persons named in the bill, who would, were the bill approved, partake of this huge bounty, without any claim on the score of service rendered, and without the slightest right, title, or demand. If only a single person had been named as the recipient of the vast property which the bill freely gives, its enormity would strike the most obtuse; but the principle is the same, whether the donation be to one or fifty-seven. It is a gift to individuals, disguised under the alias of a corporate name, without possessing its ordinary features. At no time within the history of the State, up to the last session of the Legislature, could such a bill have passed. It required the united force of all previous corruptions, intensified into shamelessness, to give away millions of property to a company which has thus produced a new degradation. To suppose that an approval of the bill is possible is to suppose that the Governor's office has sunk down to precise equality with the Legislature; that the principles on which important vetoes are founded are relinquished at pleasure, and that all hope of honest association in public life, and of a useful career, are utterly abandoned. The Governor understands the bill, and knows what its approval will assert.

An attempt is made to influence the public mind, and indirectly that of the Governor, by charging that the opponents of the measure act upon selfish motives, and are indifferent to the public traveling accommodation. The opponents of the bill freely concede the necessity of rapid transit, and would promote it on a proper plan; but it is clear that the one in question would obstruct, in the most serious manner, the object of those who desire immediate and rapid communication. The road, on the route and in the manner proposed, is not feasible, and this is the opinion of all disinterested capitalists at home. To this it is answered that preparation has been made to introduce the loan required upon the London market; but the very recent apprehensions which have been created abroad by the appearance of new loans, of every conceivable character, in all the money capitals of Europe, would be decisive of the fate of this wild and speculative scheme.

From an inspection of the names in the bill it will appear that a large majority, if not nearly the whole, of the grantees are more interested in obtaining privileges from the Legislature than in performing any service for the public. There are other reasons for opposing the bill which may be briefly enumerated:

1. The hindrance to business which the excavation of Broadway would occasion, would be too serious and long-continued to be endured by the public.

2. The disturbance of an intricate system of water and gas supply and of sewerage, of a City which has no other means of obtaining these necessaries, could not be borne.

3. The right to take land for stations and depots, on a rule of compensation which permits payment for it by the benefits which the construction of the road confers on other property, will excite litigation and the most intense opposition.

4. The right to take Broadway, the fee of which resides in the adjoining owners, and to take vaults built under the street on their own property, both without any compensation, will be met in the same manner.

5. The right to take public parks all over the City, without paying a dollar for them, will be contested on the ground that the public property cannot be given away by the Legislature for a local purpose without a two-thirds vote, which the measure failed to receive.

The bill constitutes the most remarkable and decisive violation of constitutional provisions, and of prudence and justice, that ever passed any legislative body; and, if not vetoed, its effect will be not to promote the public convenience, but to ruin the greatest thoroughfare in the City.

What About the Elections?

If the City election under the new charter does not receive that attention from Republicans which it deserves, the fault will not rest with the journals representing the party. We have endeavored to convince the public of the importance of the event, but it is impossible for us to deny that there is little indication of a warm response to our appeals. There is great necessity for all the force at our disposal being brought into the field. The Republican nominations for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are good, but so are the nominations made on the part of Tammany. The race is thus contested under very equal conditions, and it would require an immense effort on the part of the Republicans to win.

Of Mr. HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, it is but justice to say that a better candidate could not be found. Mr. JOSEPH F. DALY is another gentlemen who would, doubtless, perform his duty faithfully, if elected. It is partly the strength of this ticket which has induced Mr. GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS to decline the nomination proffered to him by the organizations opposed to Tammany Hall. Under such circumstances, it must be manifest that in a City election the Republicans have a very hard fight before them. With regard to the ticket for Aldermen, we have a strong show of excellent names on our ticket. But in this respect, also, Tammany started out by endeavoring to beat us with our own weapons. It put on the list four of the best men it could find for the post. But there it came to the end of its tether. It was necessary to provide for politicians, and in the pursuit of that aim considerations of personal fitness were obliged to be thrown overboard.

There is this, however, to be said—by placing Messrs. PHELPS, TAYLOR, JEROME and OTTENDORFER on the ticket, Tammany at least tried to secure the public against peculation and maladministration. Under the new charter no money can be raised without a three-fourths vote—so that the four gentlemen named could frustrate conspiracies against the public, even if all the rest of the Aldermen should be unworthy of confidence. Again, no new office can be created, or salary raised, without a four-fifths vote. Here also Mr. MORRIS TAYLOR and his reputable associates would be strong enough to protect the people. But it is now announced that they positively decline to serve. Therefore we deplore their want of public spirit, and have fresh cause for wishing to see the Tammany ticket defeated. As for the "Anti-Tammany" ticket, we anticipate that it will be "nowhere." We only hope that our Republican friends will still make a push for the victory, so that at least justice may be done to the gentlemen who have allowed their names to be put in nomination. It is treating a man very badly to invite him to stand for a certain office, and then not even take the trouble to vote for him. Our list of Aldermen ought alone to win for us the support of all citizens who are anxious to see a good and an honest local government organized.

Decline of American Commerce—The Cause and the Remedy.

We are informed that Admiral PORTER has written a letter in which he says that "there is going to be an immense business done in the next ten years in iron ships. Our Government is awakening to the necessity of rescuing our commerce from the hands of the English, and must necessarily from year to year grant liberal drawbacks and subsidies until we can stand on our legs again."

It is satisfactory to hear from any authority which has an official character that the Government desires to take measures to prevent the further decline of our commerce. But we submit that a system of bounties upon that kind of industry is utterly inefficient to remedy the evils complained of. The building of ships was once a productive branch of American industry. What has reduced it to the point where it requires taxation of the country to raise subsidies which shall enable it just to struggle for existence? If it has once been productive and is not so now, it must be because of a check, either natural or artificial. If the cause of this check be temporary, and arises from circumstances which we cannot control, it may be necessary to lift that branch of industry along until these temporary causes die out; but if the obstacles to the growth of our ship-building have been the result of our own acts, and if those acts are to continue, it is idle to hope that Government subsidies will put American commerce in a condition to compete with other nations capable of carrying it on without such aid. The only healthy growth of any product is that which it can have under the most simple circumstances—those nearest approaching a state of nature. The only test of our industry being applied to the best purpose, is our ability to compete on equal terms with other nations without favor.

What has caused the decline of our ship-building? It is the system which has taxed materials and labor so heavily that we cannot compete with other nations. Any tax increasing the cost of materials is a serious hindrance to that branch of production into which those materials enter. It is a fatal bar to its profitable existence when it competes with other nations which can obtain that material on cheaper terms. Under the ultra-protective system which is declared by so many to be necessary to our manufactures, we find each branch of production seeking to obtain its materials as low as possible. A tax or a restriction which raises the price of the simplest articles used in manufactures, is oppressive to manufacturer as well as to consumer. What can be more injurious, for instance, than the tax which so greatly enhances the cost of iron in its simplest form?

By granting to the iron manufacturers a monopoly, through freedom from foreign competition, capital has been unduly directed to it. The iron is now made at a real waste, and needs a great increase in its price in order to yield any profit. In this increased price is the great check to its use. If the cost of iron as a material were lower, it would be demanded for many things which now find a substitute in some cheaper, although inferior, material. Its high price is a serious drawback to the construction of the railroads which are needed, and many are clamorous for State aid in consequence.

In ship-building we see the logical effect of this attempted forcing policy. That is a branch of industry which must be capable of competing with other nations if it is to continue at all. It cannot be confined to the home market. It is essentially governed by the same laws which make exporting profitable. The duties which raise the home market above the foreign, are fatal to profitable exportation. In like manner, the high cost of ships places us at a disadvantage compared with other nations, which can do the same carrying at a less expense of capital. Our Government has refused to allow the purchase of foreign vessels to be registered as American, for fear of a damaging competition with our own ship-building. The consequence is that England has obtained our carrying trade, and American ship-building has almost ceased. From the nature of the case, no prohibitory laws can protect it. If it costs us more to build vessels than it does other nations navigating the same waters, we cannot compete with them in that trade; and if we are forbidden to build elsewhere—to buy where we can obtain those vessels cheaper than we can make them—we must cease to own the ships in which our foreign commerce is transacted.

While our improvements in naval architecture are giving us a reputation which brought us business from all quarters of the globe, we have ceased to build. If this state of things continue, we must cease to have a commercial marine.

We now tax our whole population in the increased price of all the manufactured articles they consume, in order to protect the capital and labor invested in manufactures. By so doing we have dealt a deadly blow at our commerce, and now it is proposed that we shall tax the people again to pay for the revival of that commerce which our legislation makes unprofitable. It would seem that we ought to be willing to take one alternative or the other. If our laws are intended to protect our manufacturers at the expense of our commerce—and purely protective laws can, for a time at least, have no other result—it cannot add to the growth of our national capital, or the increase of our national prosperity, to pay for carrying on a commerce which will not pay for itself.

Such a system of subsidies cannot enable us to "stand on our legs" again. Encouragement may be necessary to the organization of certain branches of industry which we have not tried, but which need experience to enable us to bring our powers to bear favorably upon them. But ship-building is blighted by existing conditions, and nothing can help it so long as those influences last which have crushed and are utterly annihilating it. This idea of temporary help is a favorite one with a class of reasoners, but they would be puzzled to enumerate the branches of production which in our country have become independent of the protection which has drawn capital into them. Iron, the simplest of our manufactures, has never been so clamorous for protection as now, after having, at various rates, been largely protected for more than fifty years. So long as it continues to be produced at a wasteful rate—and this it must do until it can compete with other nations—we shall never see iron ships built in this country independently of Government aid.

The "New Revelation."

One of the ladies who spoke at the Woman's Suffrage meeting on Wednesday, undertook to show that women had in reality been the discoverers of a great many useful inventions unfairly attributed to men. She declared, among other startling things, that Mrs. GREENE, and not Mr. WHITNEY, devised the cotton gin, and that from the time of SEMIRAMIS downward there has been no end to the wonderful discoveries given to the world by her sex. All this may be true, but, as the Scotch say, it is not proven. Pandora is said to have let loose many blessings for which the sex may fairly claim credit, but of these our fair lecturer made no mention. No one has any wish to limit the intellectual range of women; and if they can give the world new sewing machines or electric telegraphs, the world will be delighted to have them. But, in the meantime, the majority of people cling to the old belief that the best discovery for a woman to make is how to render home happy; and suffrage or no suffrage, woman may depend upon it that this is the invention which will gain her the widest and truest appreciation.

Mr. BEECHER, in his address to one of the rival female associations now in convention, referred to the "ridicule" and "merriment" against which the advocates of woman suffrage have to contend. The truth is that the subject is treated more seriously on the part of those who take the opposition side than on the part of its advocates. Mr. BEECHER argued that as women hold equal rights before the law with men, they ought to enjoy equal political privileges. Mr. BEECHER "means well," but what sort of logic does he call this? A minor has the same rights before the law as a citizen of full age, but that does not show that he ought to enjoy the same political advantages. There is no kind of connection between rights under the laws, and the concession of power involving the disposition of public affairs. "SOJOURNER TRUTH" spoke much more to the purpose than Mr. BEECHER when she said: "We want to bring it to the minds of men that they have taken a thing that does not belong to them, and that they must give it up,—else we will take it." Mr. BEECHER'S rather hasty arguments did not please the audience half so much as the negro woman's short method of settling the whole question.

If women generally really wish to vote, why do they not make the fact thoroughly well understood? Why leave the work in the hands of a few individuals, of whom Miss ANTHONY and Mr. TILTON are representatives? Men can demand their political rights in an unmistakable manner—why not women?

Drifting Away.

Some of the Australasian papers are very outspoken in their denunciations of the present English Government, and make that dangerous comparison between England and her colonies today, and England and her colonies a hundred years ago, which has so ominous a sound. One of the sharpest of these journals—the Launceston *Examiner*—declares in a late issue that the tactics pursued by the Home Government in the present day—let Lord GRANVILLE deny it as he please—lead as certainly to dismemberment, as did the tactics of Mr. GRENVILLE and Lord NORTH in the last century. It adds that a difference may be observed in this, that whereas alienation in 1770 arose from hatred, in 1870 it has its source in contempt. These may be words and nothing more, but their constant repetition, and the fact that just such bitter murmurs preceded our own war of independence, indicate a possibility foreshadowed in an article printed by us on Wednesday last, and which may be nearer at hand than is generally supposed.

From one extreme in colonial policy, England has gone to another. First she would scarcely allow the colonists to say that their souls were their own. Now she is not ashamed to let it be thought that she is anxious to shuffle them off at a moment's notice. We shall most certainly be the gainers in the end by this policy, and the Australians long ago perceived that fact, and in consideration of it they easily reconcile themselves to the timid counsels which now prevail in the "mother country." The new route will soon tell its tale on colonial affairs. Possibly England may not have to stand much longer imploring the colonists to cut themselves away from her, nor be reduced to the ignominious necessity of trying to estrange them by insults and neglect.

A Department of Justice.

It is to be hoped that the bill now pending in the Senate, and which has already passed the House, providing for the creation of a new department to be called the "Department of Justice," will become a law. It provides that the present Attorney-General's office shall be reorganized, a Solicitor-General appointed, and that the law branches of all the other departments shall be transferred to the new one. The result of this would be not only to effect a great economy, but to harmonize the whole legal action of the Government, and reduce it to a system. At present, each department is independent of the others, and conflicting decisions and practice are continually occurring. The Solicitor of the Treasury, for instance, has charge of all matters of law relating to that Department, except those pertaining to internal revenue; and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue is an independent officer, whose chief business is to advise the Commissioner and make interpretations and decisions in regard to Revenue laws, from which there is no appeal. We believe that each of the other departments has similar bureaus attached to it.

In addition to all this cumbrous, detached, and often discordant machinery, the Government frequently finds it necessary to employ private counsel to assist in the trial of important cases. The Treasury Department alone has expended over seven hundred thousand dollars in this way in five years, and we have no doubt that the other departments would swell the amount to a million. Very much of this might be saved if the proposed new department were organized. The greatest benefit, however, would consist in the unity and efficiency which would be secured in the administration of that important branch of our public business.

Et Tu, Brute?

Times have changed. Here is the special, recognized organ of the high-tariff party protesting against Mr. SCHENCK'S ill-judged attempt to force through his mischievous Tariff bill. "Mr. SCHENCK can now at once display his ability in reconciling disputes, and satisfy the public of his earnest wish to quicken legislation,"—says the monopolists' oracle,—"by consenting to drop the useless, uncalled-for Tariff bill." Mr. SCHENCK rejects the advice. But the protest of the *Tribune* shows that the interests concerned in the maintenance of excessive duties begin to realize the danger incidental to further demands. There was no word of remonstrance so long as there seemed a chance of success on Mr. SCHENCK'S side. It is the fact that this bill, with the discussion to which it has given rise, has developed the growing power and concentrated purpose of the revenue reformers, to which we are indebted for the present show of moderation. Mr. SCHENCK is unintentionally doing more service to the reformers than to the monopolists. He says he will never give up his bill. By all means let him persevere with it. Mr. COVODE was quite right in saying on Wednesday that "everybody is disgusted" with the Tariff bill. Representatives run out of the House as soon as it is dragged in. But still Mr. SCHENCK means to go on.

We observe that some profound financiers are recommending the Ways and Means Committee to make a long four-per-cent. bond the basis of a funding scheme. If there is to be any scheme of the sort this session, we hope that the recommendation will be adopted. A four-per-cent. bond will fall still-born in the market,—and in that way the funding idea might receive its quietus, for a year at least.

The common allegation has been that opposition to subsidies as contrivances for reviving American commerce proceeded almost wholly from foreign interests. It turns out, however, that the opposition to Mr. LYNCH'S bill, so far as this City is concerned, is exclusively American in its character. It is American feeling and judgment which protest against the attempt to benefit a class at the expense of the nation.

There have been just sufficient troubles in Paris to expose the weakness of the revolutionary party. A mob has assembled here and there, and played at making barricades. Presently the troops have swept down upon the obstructions, and cleared them away almost without a show of resistance from the "people." M. ROCHEFORT and his friends have fanned the embers without even producing a little smoke, still less any flame.

Some hitherto unpublished letters of COLERIDGE, lately printed by the *Westminster Review*, are attracting great attention. Passages occur in them so profound as to be scarcely intelligible; but they are, as a whole, a welcome addition to our knowledge of the inner self of one of the greatest and most thoughtful men who ever spoke our tongue. COLERIDGE'S defense of the stage—drawn out by incidental solicitude for the success of his tragedy of "Remorse"—is interesting, because it suggests as something novel and peculiar, precisely those reforms that, in American theaters [at least, are now so generally attained as to be regarded as matters of course. The *Westminster* promises more of these letters, and we shall all be glad to receive them.

Is there no device by which the increasing nuisance of vehicles blocked to a stand-still many times daily, can be avoided on Broadway? Hours and hours of precious time are lost, not only by the owners and drivers of such vehicles, but by pedestrians, who are prevented from crossing the street by these continual stoppages. Sometimes the streets parallel with Broadway, east and west, are almost empty, while the great thoroughfare itself is packed with carts, omnibuses, and carriages, jammed in an inextricable mass. Why should not baggage wagons, trucks carrying building materials, and the like, be turned off the street by the Police, unless their goods are to be at once delivered in it? The passion for getting into the main avenue of the City, where men and horses are most numerous, and where there is most to be seen, appears to beset our drivers, and to be the needless occasion of much of the inconvenience the public has complained of for years past.

The comic paper of Vienna, the *Flea*, has been guilty of publishing a caricature of the Pope. *Punch* has done the same thing so often that we should hardly have expected to find the Papal authorities sensitive on the subject. However, Austria is a Catholic country, and the Nuncio at Vienna has addressed a complaint to the Foreign Office, demanding an official prosecution of the *Flea* by the authorities. Those prudent officials hesitate to pounce on so nimble an animal, or are apprehensive that they would retire from the unequal contest with the "*Flea* in their ear." The Nuncio, not liking to take the responsibility of so fearful a struggle, hesitates about his course, and the offensive cartoon is spread from the Danube to the Po. Thus, the audacious *Flea* has made a noise in the world quite out of proportion with its ordinary scale in creation.

English journals, we are assured, take the victory of the American yacht "in good part." So much the better. We may consider that they have put themselves in training for commenting on the race between the *Dauntless* and the *Cambria* next July, when the yachts will arrive, as we hope and believe, in the order in which we have here placed them. England must own that she cannot yet touch us in yachting.

The Queen of England though, of course, well aware of what is due to the stateliness of her high office, has always shown a partiality for the simpler ways of people in general, and does some democratic things at times. The last instance of this has occurred at the opening of the new department of the London University at Kensington, when, after Earl GRANVILLE with Mr. LOWE and others had presented an Address, she declined to return any regular reply, and said, with radical brevity, "I declare this building opened!" She is probably of *Hamlet's* opinion that the Poloniuses should have "more matter with less art," and that in these cases of public demonstration the business of the old stately marshals and masters of royal or popular ceremonies should be left with their successors, the journalists, who, as a general rule, can make those pageantries, of whatever sort, look much better in the newspapers than they do in the streets or public places.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

MR. FECHTER AS HAMLET.

Mr. FECHTER played *Hamlet* for the first time at the French Theater last night. The performance was witnessed by a good number of the most intelligent theater-goers of the Metropolis, and was received with almost unbounded applause. Mr. FECHTER'S impersonation exhibited the same inequalities and the same bursts of inspiration that we endeavored to describe on first seeing it here. It seemed to us, however, more polished in parts than before, while there was nothing lacking of its previous vigor. As a striking and highly original interpretation of SHAKESPEARE'S most difficult character, Mr. FECHTER'S *Hamlet* deserves the closest study of the connoisseur in art, and commands the warmest admiration. Considerable care was bestowed on the mounting of the tragedy on this occasion, and, although there were some drawbacks, with generally happy effect. "Hamlet" will be repeated this evening and again at the matinée of Saturday.

"THE LANCERS" AT WALLACK'S.

The pleasing impression made by "The Lancers" on its first production has been confirmed and deepened by each occasion of its repetition. It was acted last evening for the fourth time, and its vivacious dialogue and pointed situations passed off with great smoothness and effect, and were received with the utmost satisfaction by a deeply attentive and very numerous public. The piece is evidently becoming a favorite, and from present appearances will run to good business through the season.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Burlesque is still in the ascendant at Wood's Museum, and two performances of it daily, one in the afternoon and another in the evening, prove invariably attractive. This week, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," one of the best of modern extravaganzas, has been the subject-matter of each representation. Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, a very amusing comedian, has been most conspicuous among the male artists, while the RAND Sisters have been the leading female performers. It is worth recollecting that an *après midi* visit to Wood's enables the spectator of the dramatic entertainment to view the curiosities of the place, which promise ere long to equal in number and variety the collection so unfortunately destroyed at Barnum's.

Musical.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The first performance of "Don Giovanni" by the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe occurs at the Academy of Music to-night. The work has been cast to the full strength of the company, Mme. ROSA and Miss HERSEE embodying respectively *Donna Anna* and *Zerlina*.

Reception of the Poet Whittier by the Union League Club.

In pursuance of an invitation tendered on the 9th inst., by the Union League Club, of this City, to JOHN G. WHITTIER, the latter was formally received last evening at the Club-rooms, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. There was a large attendance of the members of the Club. Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ presided. The guest of the evening arrived at about 9 o'clock, and was received by ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., who presented him to the officers and members of the Club. In the absence of Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, who was prevented from attending by reason of illness, Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH was selected to welcome the distinguished visitor, which he did in a few well-timed and eloquent remarks.

Mr. WHITTIER replied by thanking them all for the kindness shown to him, and said that he considered the honor not due to him, but to his native State rather; that this Club, which for so long a time had been known and recognized throughout the country for its public spirit, patriotism and humanity, had conferred an honor upon his State, and the kindness and hospitality of the members of the Club he would never forget. Remarks were afterward made by Messrs. RALPH H. WALES, T. B. VAN BUREN, and EDGAR DENNISON, which were received with applause.

Mass-Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A mass-meeting of colored citizens was held last evening at No. 136 West Thirtieth-street. Mr. A. W. LARKINS, an intelligent and respectable colored man, occupied the chair. Resolutions declaring that they would give their support to the Republican party while that party remained faithful to the cause of equal rights, were adopted amid much enthusiasm. Mr. GEORGE F. MAGK made a very pungent address, and said he hoped the Republicans would carry the doctrine of equal rights into practical effect and give the colored men their fair share of offices.

Mr. CORRIGAN, one of the Committee of five appointed by the Union Republican General Committee to confer with the associations of colored men, said that it was the resolve of the Republican Party in all respects to deal fairly and generously with their colored fellow-citizens.

This declaration was received with marked approbation.

Fine Arts.

WM. P. DANA, intending to sail for Europe the last of the month, has placed several characteristic works on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, where they will be sold at auction. Meantime the many friends of this accomplished artist will have an opportunity of examining these choice specimens of his fine feeling, exquisite coloring and rare skill in *genre*, landscape and animal painting.

ANNIVERSARIES.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Beecher's Convention at Steinway Hall—Resolutions and Speeches—Three Sessions and a Final Adjournment—Interesting Debate—Addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, G. W. Curtis, Lucy Stone and Others.

The Boston or Beecher branch of the American branch of the suffrage movement continued its session at Steinway Hall yesterday morning, afternoon and evening. The audience was quite a large one at each session. On the stage were Rev. H. W. Beecher, Catherine Beecher, G. W. Julian, A. Powell, Henry Blackwell, Oliver Johnson, Lucy Stone, Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Burleigh, Sojourner Truth, Julia Ward Howe, Agnes Kemp and others. Among the audience were many from the Tilton branch, which closed its session Wednesday evening.

Mr. BEECHER began by a few pleasant words relative to the amount of criticism and ridicule with which they had been assailed, and then said that as they had a beautiful day and their handsome Secretary, Mr. BLACKWELL, had arrived, he would call the meeting to order.

Mr. BLACKWELL read the following resolutions, which were adopted later:

Whereas, The Democratic Party in the days of JEFFERSON, abolished the political aristocracy of wealth, and established "a white man's Government;" and

Whereas, The Republican Party have recently abolished the political aristocracy of race, and established "manhood suffrage;" therefore,

Resolved, That the progressive tendency of the age demand the abolition of the political aristocracy of sex by a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution extending suffrage to women.

Resolved, That pending the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment, we urge the friends of woman suffrage to work in their respective States for the establishment of this reform by State legislation, especially as the ratification of any constitutional amendment must finally depend upon the States.

Resolved, That the American Woman Suffrage Association seeks a thorough organization of the friends of the cause throughout the country, by the following method, viz.:

A Central Association (already existing) organized by delegates from other societies, these in turn being organized by delegates from local societies, and the whole originating in primary meetings of the friends of woman suffrage in every locality.

Resolved, That we remonstrate against the proposition now pending in the Senate of the United States, to disfranchise the women of Utah, as a movement in aid of polygamy against justice, and a flagrant violation of a vested right.

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of woman suffrage upon the unexampled progress of the cause during the past year—upon the enfranchisement of woman in Wyoming and Utah—upon the submission of the question in Vermont—upon its discussion in eleven State Legislatures—in numerous public meetings and in newspapers—upon the introduction of the Sixteenth Amendment in Congress—upon the formation of many woman suffrage societies—upon the extension of municipal suffrage to the women of Great Britain, and the passage of a bill to a second reading in Parliament removing all political disabilities on account of sex, and upon the rapid growth of public opinion in favor of woman's equality throughout the civilized world.

After reading his resolutions, Mr. BLACKWELL rehearsed some of the doings of the different political factions. The Democratic Party swept the Union as the poor man's party.

Mr. BEECHER indorsed all that Mr. BLACKWELL had said, and after a few preliminary remarks said that if you could not trust human nature you could not trust anything. It kept Governments up, and was trying all the time to aim right. He thought the question of universal suffrage had received a most extraordinary test of late. During the rebellion, while the South was growing weaker and weaker in furnishing men and materials for the war, the North grew stronger and stronger. The North, in which universal suffrage prevailed, voted to continue the war and to furnish men and materials until three thousand millions of debt had been rolled up. This was voted by the poor and the lowly. A second test of universal suffrage was then furnished. They had gone into the war through a patriotic sentiment. At its close the question came up, will you pay your debt? The question was so plausibly fixed that they could be honest and dishonest too. The trap was baited with an incest of cheese! By an overwhelming majority they said, the debt shall be paid, every cent of it. It was the poor and the ignorant who voted that. This shows that the common people can be trusted. The ignorant decide more intelligently for the welfare of the State than the educated. It was folly to deny the ballot to woman because every citizen was better and stronger for the ballot. The sum of all his remarks was to say amen to Brother BLACKWELL.

Mrs. AGNES KEMP being introduced, came to the front of the stage and remarked that "the gas was escaping." Mr. BEECHER hoped she had no allusion to his remarks. Mrs. KEMP then delivered the most singular speech ever heard. She marched up and down the stage as she spoke and held forth in a pleading monotonous tone of voice. Her blue gloves were the admiration of all. She stated that she was not a dove, and inquired anxiously, "where is the heart of humanity?" She stated further that "she who would be free must themselves strike the blow." The term, "nigger," meant any one, black or white. The devil belonged to the Mormon school. She stated that she was going back to the beginning, and when she got there she dropped the question. She was arguing for men's rights, as she considered the men more imposed on than the women. She remarked that she had prepared a speech an hour and a quarter long, which she would deliver whenever requested to in German, French or English. She had been to the Dutch quarter of the Bowery, and lost herself in a lager-beer saloon.

LUCY STONE beamed mildly upon the Convention, and told of work to be done, and a petition to be signed. She read a section of the Constitution, and described the duties of a member of the association. She warmly eulogized Rev. Mr. CHANNING as a "royal man," and read a letter from Rev. Mr. STEBBINS.

Mr. JULIAN preferred to speak later, as his nerves were out of order.

Mr. BEECHER hoped that later his nerves would be braced up, though he was a temperance man.

Mr. POWELL regarded the movement as just entering upon its earnest, efficient and practical work, the era of novelty and of curiosity having gone by.

"Grace Greenwood" said that she did not want to go to Congress and she declined a nomination. She considered a white reporter as good as a black Senator, if she behaved herself. She had looked into the pit of legislation and it was not altogether lovely. She considered herself a "sweet little cherub" looking down on the good and faithful men below. As long as she wrote for the *Tribune* women would have justice done them at Washington. It was said that woman's piety was for home consumption. She should stay at home and pray for her husband and son. She did it well and had plenty to do. They must have the laws giving the control of the child to the father repealed, whether they got the ballot or not. They were on the express train of God's Providence; those who did not want to go with them must get out of the way.

Mr. BEECHER said the art of speaking was on woman's side.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE wished to strengthen the statement of Mr. BEECHER'S that those only should come in who were brought in by their convictions.

OLIVER JOHNSON made a few remarks.

Mr. BEECHER said it was well understood by all that the best judgments were the judgments of men and women together.

Mrs. HAZLITT thought the nation was rushing on to the irrepressible conflict against God, who was behind woman, and was fighting for her.

The meeting adjourned until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hall was well filled when Mrs. BURLEIGH called the meeting to order. The announcement of the discussion doubtless filled many of the seats.

By request Mr. BLACKWELL read for Miss BEECHER her remarks against the suffrage. Miss BEECHER began by stating that she was not opposed to woman's speaking in public, or to her preaching; nor to her earning her own independence in any lawful calling, and she wished that more were open to her; nor was she opposed to organizations of women, as women, to set forth the wrongs suffered by many of her sex; nor was she opposed to her "undertaking to govern both boys and men. The most absolute tyrants she had ever known were selfish, obstinate, unreasonable women, to whom were chained men of delicacy, honor and piety;" nor was she opposed to women's claiming equal rights with men; "she thought women had the easiest work, the most safe and comfortable places, and the larger share of all the most agreeable and desirable enjoyments of this life." Her first objection to woman suffrage was that a wrong mode was employed to gain a right object. It was sought to remedy wrongs and sufferings by law instead of by love. Women had all the necessary power to remedy their wrongs, but they did not use it for that end. It was because they did not ask, or "asked amiss," that they did not get all they wanted from God or man. This point she illustrated by her own experience. After going through with details of the greater part of her life, she said that institutions for the scientific and practical training of women should be as liberally endowed as were colleges for men. American women had only to unite in asking for whatever was just and reasonable, in a proper spirit and manner, in order to secure all they needed. Her greatest objection to the plan of female suffrage was derived from that fact. Why not ask to have the men do for them what they might do if they had the ballot? Thousands of women now believed that suffrage would be a curse rather than a blessing. Her final objection to female suffrage was, that it would prove a measure of injustice and oppression to the women who opposed it. "Most of such women believe that the greatest cause of the evils suffered by our sex is that the true profession of woman, in many of its most important departments, is not respected; that women are not trained either to the science or the practice of domestic duties as they need to be, and that as the consequence the chief labors of the family pass to ignorant foreigners, and by cultivated women are avoided as disagreeable. She believed the true remedy was to make woman's work honorable and remunerative, and that the suffrage agitation did not tend to that, but rather to draw off the higher classes of cultivated women from their more important duties to take charge of political and civil affairs, which were more suitable for men. If women were made voters, it would be their duty to vote and also to qualify themselves for that duty. But already women had more than they could do well in all that appropriately belonged to woman, and to add the civil and political duties of men would be deemed a measure of injustice and oppression." [Applause.]

Mrs. Dr. CUTLER, in answering, devoted her exordium to praise of Miss BEECHER. Then she said that all that women enjoyed, they enjoyed as a privilege and not as a right. She defined the difference between a privilege and a right. While society was so far from Christianity, could the weaker and the more needed do without any guarantee for their rights, except men's good will? The parallel between negro slavery and woman's condition was drawn for the four hundredth time within the past two days. Then they should look at the taxes piled upon them mountain high because the women did not have their voice in the forming of this Government without slavery. There would have been no war, no debt, no taxes. The poorest foreigner deposited his ballot; was it such a burden that women could not bear it to the ballot box. There was too much thinking and acting done for women. She objected to begging for what was her right. There should be one law for man and woman.

Miss BEECHER replied but in an almost inaudible tone. Woman had a power in the family circle and if she used it aright she did not need the ballot. Ignorant women were flocking into the kitchen who needed to be educated. All the conservative women would vote against every man that forced suffrage upon them.

Mrs. COLE read a lengthy essay. She evidently was both immortal and eternal. Woman's legal position was most partial and unjust. All avenues leading to wealth and honor were open for men but a flaming sword kept out the girls. The colleges must be opened for women. She told the same old story once again. She did not wish to make women independent of men. They belonged to one another. If Mrs. ANDREW JOHNSON had swung around the circle with her lordship she would not have made as many mistakes as he did. Women never wrote a *Paradise Lost*, she did better, she lost it.

Rev. PHŒBE HANAFORD spoke on the subject of suffrage as a duty. It was woman's solemn, sacred duty, as she loved God and truth, to seek the ballot and purify the laws, to make them more like the oracles of God.

Mrs. A. J. DAVIS asked if women were willing to acknowledge that their husbands and sons belonged to God, but they belonged to them. Mothers should have control over their children.

Mrs. CORA L. V. HATCH TAPPAN made an able speech, and the meeting adjourned until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. LUCY STONE called the Evening Session to order, and introduced Mrs. CHURCHILL. This lady claimed the right to vote from history. She alluded briefly to some of the objections against female suffrage. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE read a philosophic essay on the subject.

GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS, the next speaker, was greeted with loud applause. He said that it was pleasant to see so large an assembly and so generous a spirit, for it was by such meetings that public opinion was first awakened and public action at last secured. The question was especially an American one. It concerned women, but it was not a question of chivalry or of gallantry, but one of equal rights. When our intelligent people asks any question of liberty and development, it will ask that question until it is answered. The conscience of the nation stood in the way. Forty years ago the question was asked, Do men have fair play? The answer came: This is the very country of fair play. The question grew louder and louder until it became the one question absorbing the country, and by war we were welded into a nation with equal liberties. The woman question will sound louder and louder, until it is answered by the universal voice of the nation and the principle carried out that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." This reform was in the sphere of reason, and was the demand of justice. It encountered men's passions, sophistry and prejudices, but so has every reform. This was the plea for justice and equal rights of women as human beings. It was a revolting spirit which said to any class of human beings, you shall be developed as fast as we choose, and at our pleasure. This is what men have always said to woman. Half the race, says GIBBON, have taken care of the State and compelled the other half to attend to domestic duties. Mr. CURTIS spoke of the degraded condition of women in ancient Greece and Rome and China. We could not disembarrass ourselves of history. Our lives were bound up with all there was in Greek and Roman life before us. He had been to Vassar College, and as he beheld the completeness of its apparatus for giving a higher education to women he felt like exclaiming with the German naturalist when he saw the Victoria Regia on the banks of the Amazon, "It is the fairest flower of our civilization." It was the only fairly-endowed college for women in the world. During the last fortnight an advocate before the jury had spoken of his client as the man who owned his wife. The women at their meetings used great flourish of rhetoric, poor argument, &c., just like men. The speaker gave a sarcastic description of a dinner party, and the way woman was "honored" (!) A jesting indifference to the whole question prevails throughout the whole world. Men oppose the political enfranchisement of woman because it is not necessary for the discharge of the duties which they choose to impose upon them. He then discoursed of woman's sphere, and claimed that it could only be determined by giving her liberty to choose that sphere. Women had as much right to define men's sphere as men had to define women's. All colleges should be opened to women, and her desire, when educated, would determine her sphere. It might be the laboratory, the platform or the Senate. The discussion was just beginning. The movement was as serious a one as the world had ever seen. All women asked was fair play. He did not suppose woman's voting would produce a millennium. When we gave the freedman civil rights we gave him a gun; when we gave him political rights we loaded the gun. He plead simply the claim of justice, and of those who were with him equal members of society. Mr. CURTIS spoke at some length, and in his eloquent address was frequently interrupted by applause.

Hon. G. W. JULIAN and Mrs. CELIA BURLEIGH made a few remarks, after which the Convention was adjourned *sine die*.

CONGREGATIONALISM.

The American Congregational Union—Meeting in Brooklyn—Addresses of Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. T. L. Cuyler and Others.

The Seventeenth Social Reunion of the American Congregational Union was held in the Academy of Music yesterday evening, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER in the chair. After an opening prayer by Rev. W. H. WARD, and a short statement by Rev. Dr. RAY PALMER, showing that sixty-five churches had been aided, thirty promised aid, and $50,000 raised by the Union, Rev. H. W. BEECHER said it was his duty to accord a cordial welcome to all who had come among them as guests, although Brooklyn was not yet, strange to say, when the force of the examples set before it were considered, exclusively Congregational. But it had more Congregational Churches than any other city in the Union. It differed from New-York in this, that there the Churches became small by degrees and beautifully less, while here they grew and increased. It was, in fact, a sort of second Boston, and he thought there could not be much greater praise than this. [Much laughter.] He thought that it might be said of Congregationalism as it had been said of New-England, it was a good seet to emigrate from. Some of the best clergymen, both of Episcopalian and Presbyterian Churches, had been first Congregationalists. He referred to the growing sense among the Churches that in the future there must be a liberty in diversity. Another sentiment was growing with equal strength, and it was this, that there were more things in which they agreed than those in which they differed, and that if they talked more about those on which they were agreed it would be better for them. Though it was meet that in the great anniversary weeks of the year the Churches should meet separately and tell what each had done, he found it possible to sympathize alike with the Presbyterians, in whose ministry so many of the happiest years of his life had been spent, with the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Baptists and the Lutherans, and he believed that none of them could progress too rapidly.

Dr. CUYLER said he had come as a brother Presbyterian to congratulate his brother Congregationalists on their continued prosperity. He reminded Mr. BEECHER that Presbyterians were behaving better than when he was at Indianapolis, and that they were now engaged in blotting out old and new schoolism, and they could point to the lions and the lambs of both sections lying down together. He gave eloquent reminiscences of a visit to Plymouth Rock and to Fort Sumter, showing that the triumphant embodiment of the Republican principle was but a triumph of the old Puritan idea. He thought the true hope of the country was the Puritan seeding. He assured the meeting that the Presbyterians designed only to be their generous rivals in the race of Western evangelization. Immense merriment was caused when, at a further portion of his remarks, he quoted a passage from the biography of Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, to the effect that little HENRY was a very good boy, and that his constant prattle was a great amusement to them all. The reverend Doctor also brought down the house by his remark that he thought a lady looked better with a fine baby in her hands than a ballot. The speaker concluded by an eloquent aspiration as to the continuance of free schools with the Bible in them, of free speech and a free ministry.

The Chairman remarked, in reference to Dr. CUYLER'S remark, that he thought the possession of a baby and a ballot better than that of a baby only, and that as all the sex could not have babies, they ought at least to have ballots.

Rev. C. B. CRANE, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., thought that, as representative of the Baptists, he had a special right to be present. In fact, he thought the Baptists had the Congregational idea in its typical form, while the Congregationalists had developed it into a co-associative form. The greater part of the remarks of the reverend gentleman was occupied by personal sketches of prominent New-England clergymen, and concluded with a reference to the perfect unity which yet awaited the Church.

Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of New-York, and other speakers, delivered addresses of a similar congratulatory and friendly nature.

During the evening Miss NELLIE STIRLING and Mr. HILL gave occasional selections of vocal music. The gathering passed off with much enthusiasm, and broke up at a late hour.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Fifty-fourth Anniversary—Figures from the Annual Report—Addresses and Resolutions.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held yesterday, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, commencing at 10 A. M. In the absence of the President, Mr. JAMES LENOX, the Vice-President, T. S. WINSTON, presided. After the devotional exercises of the morning, conducted by Rev. G. F. KETTELL, of Brooklyn, the reports of the Treasurer and Managers were read by ANDREW J. TAYLOR, the Assistant Treasurer, and Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, the Corresponding Secretary. The number of auxiliary societies is now 1,970, with 5,155 branches, sixty-nine of the former having been enrolled during the past year. The central body has 42 agents in this country, with 21 assistants, while in the service of the auxiliaries, there are 196 country agents, 110 colporteurs, and 24,949 voluntary local agents and visitors. The Society also supports 3 agents and 10 colporteurs in foreign lands; 1,762 life members have been added during the year, together with 80 life directors.

The receipts of the Treasury have been larger than any previous year, amounting to $747,058 69. Of these, $432,788 65 were derived from sales, $161,465 78 from donations, $116,985 35 from legacies, and $35,818 91 from rent of stores and offices in the Bible House. There have been 1,126,318 volumes printed at the Bible House, while 311,401 volumes have been purchased in foreign countries, making a total for distribution of 1,437,719 volumes. Of the books issued from the Bible House, there have been 329,774 Bibles, 657,018 Testaments, 44,669 portions of the Bible and 300 volumes in raised letters for the blind, making 1,031,761 volumes in all, valued at $513,578 90. There have been 298,870 volumes, in fifty different languages and dialects, distributed in foreign lands exclusive of those granted by the Bible House. The entire number of volumes issued by the Society, during the fifty-four years of its existence, is 26,572,371. Efforts have been made to extend the work of the Society in every direction, and special attention has been given to the new accessions to the population of the Pacific coast, coming from China with idolatrous customs and superstitions. A special agent has also been engaged among the people of Utah.

The following is a summary of the work of the year and the past four years:

For the Last Year.

Auxiliaries engaged in canvassing their fields	619
Families visited	496,305
Families found destitute of the Bible	44,847
Destitute families supplied	32,616
Families refusing the Scriptures	7,437
Destitute individuals supplied in addition	12,399
Soldiers, sailors, &c., supplied	35,967
Sunday and other schools supplied	1,479

For the Past Four Years.

Families visited	2,345,643
Families found destitute of the Bible	210,880
Destitute families supplied	190,249
Destitute individuals supplied in addition	63,204
Soldiers, sailors, &c., supplied	76,916
Sunday and other schools supplied	3,646

After the reading of the report the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Bible is the fundamental and "higher law" of this Republic.

Resolved, That the blessing which has already attended the circulation of the Scriptures in India, is an encouragement to still greater effort to shed the light of Divine truth on that land of darkness and idolatry, where the people can be enlightened and their consciences awakened only by the pure light and moral power that come from the Bible.

Resolved, That the present condition of the nations calls for continued and increased zeal in circulating the Inspired Volume.

Resolved, That the retrospect of fifty years' Bible work in the Sandwich Islands, with its manifold results of good to the aborigines of that group, no less than to the people from other lands settling there, and also to the inhabitants of other archipelagos in the island world, should stimulate to redoubled energy in sending the Word of Life, as well to the small and fading races, as to the great and growing nations of the earth.

Several addresses were then made by prominent clergymen, the general theme being the great benefits which the human race has derived from the Bible, the vast influence it has exerted in forming the higher civilization of modern times, and the duty of all Christians to exert themselves to the utmost to spread its truths among those who are not yet under its benign influences.

The meeting was very largely attended, and a good deal of interest in the proceedings was exhibited.

Phrenocosmian Society Anniversary.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Phrenocosmian Society of the College of the City of New-York was celebrated last evening at the Academy of Music. Long before the hour of opening parties of ladies and gentlemen assembled before the doors awaiting their unfolding, and by 8 o'clock the vast auditorium was filled to repletion with the friends of the Society. The private boxes on both sides of the stage were filled with Gotham's sages and devotees of fashion. Upon the stage were the following gentlemen: President Nathan Clark, Jr., Andrew Miller, Gen. Alexander Webb, Richard L. Larremore, Bernard Smyth, Mr. Pell, Dr. A. S. Purdy and Prof. Roemer.

After prayer by Rev. C. D. Foss, and the execution of WEBER'S overture "d'Oberon," by GRAFULLA'S orchestra, the exercises of the evening were inaugurated by an address by Mr. NATHAN CLARK, Jr., President of the Phrenocosmian, which was enthusiastically applauded, after which the usual addresses were delivered. The young orators were the recipients of numerous bouquets and storms of applause.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Installing the Sachems.

The ceremony of installing the Sachems of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order was enacted at the Wigwam in Fourteenth-street last evening, with the customary pomp and solemnity. None but members of the Order were permitted to witness the august proceedings, but it was plain to be seen from the serious countenances of the Sachems as they came forth from the Wigwam, that they had gone through an awful and imposing ceremony, and had imbibed largely from the life-giving waters of the great spring. Most of them were too full for utterance, and could give no intelligible account of the performance, but from the few who still retained their senses our reporter gathered the fact that Grand Sachem TWEED presided at the ceremony and did most of the talking in his peculiar rapid Indian dialect. The following are the names of the Sachems elected on the 18th of April, and installed last evening as fathers of the tribe of Tammany for the ensuing year:

Sachems—William M. Tweed, A. Oakey Hall, Matthew T. Brennan, Isaac Bell, John J. Bradley, Charles G. Cornell, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Richard B. Connolly, E. B. Hart, George W. McLean, James B. Nicholson, Samuel B. Garvin, Joseph Dowling, Peter B. Sweeny.
Treasurer—Henry Vandewater.
Secretary—Wilson Small.
Sagamore—George W. Roome.
Wiskinkie—Stephen C. Duryea.

Mr. TWEED holds over as Grand Sachem until superseded by a new election. The Sachems are required to ballot for a Grand Sachem before the next meeting of the Order, but as a re-election of the same person is not permitted by the rules of the Order, and as it is the general desire that Mr. TWEED shall continue to hold the office, there will doubtless be an intentional failure to agree upon a successor, and TWEED will hold over during the year.

Tammany Nominations for Aldermen.

The Committee of Twenty-two, appointed at the Tammany Hall Convention, on Tuesday evening, with full power to complete the Aldermanic ticket for the coming election, met at noon yesterday in the rooms of the Department of Public Works, for the purpose of agreeing upon candidates. A good many politicians were present, to assist the Committee in their labors, but no reporters were admitted. After a session of about three hours the Committee adjourned, and announced to the crowd in waiting outside that they had agreed upon six of the eleven nominations for Aldermen which had been intrusted to them, and that they would meet again on Saturday and complete the balance of the ticket. The competition for places on the ticket is very great, and the Committee find much difficulty in selecting candidates so as not to create disaffection in the ranks of the party. THOMAS J. CREAMER, who during the recent Democratic fight tried to belong to both Tammany Hall and the "Young Democracy," and gained the confidence of neither party, acted as Chairman of the Committee. The following are the candidates nominated after three hours' wrangling, and, as will be seen, they do not come up to the standard of the first four candidates put in nomination by the Convention on Tuesday evening.

Edward Schlichting, frame maker.
George H. Mitchell, liquor dealer.
George W. Plunkett, butcher.
Emanuel B. Hart, broker.
Bernard O'Neil, carman.
William H. Charlock, superintendent.

Mr. PLUNKETT has been a member of the Assembly for the last two years, and Mr. HART is ... Commissioners of Emigration.

Three out of the four candidates nominated by the Convention on Tuesday evening, viz., MOSES TAYLOR, OSWALD OTTENDORFER and ROYAL PHELPS, have declined to serve, and as the Committee of Twenty-two is empowered to fill vacancies, it will devolve on them to supply their places. It is not at all likely that they will fill them with equally worthy men. Indeed, it is doubtful whether they could do it if they were so disposed; for it is said that more than a score of prominent citizens and large tax-payers of the City have been applied to for permission to use their names as candidates for Aldermen, every one of whom declined. The salary of an Alderman is $4,000 a year, or about $75 for each session of the Board. This may be no temptation to a rich man, but it is certainly a liberal compensation to one who merely protects his own interests, while doing his simple duty as a citizen; and if it be true that the heavy tax-payers of the City cannot be induced to accept a municipal office, they certainly ought not to complain hereafter if they are plundered by politicians till their taxes run up to six per cent. per annum.

Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A large meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening in the hall corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, Mr. ALLEN COOPER in the chair.

Mr. FROST reported that the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. CHARLES H. COOPER, who was nominated for Assistant Alderman at a previous meeting, had done so, and that he expressed his pleasure in accepting the nomination.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Wallace, Cooper, Smith, De Camp and Burnett, was appointed to name Inspectors of Election.

At this stage of the proceedings a large number of colored citizens entered the hall, which was the signal for a hearty and spontaneous round of cheers. Over thirty of them were admitted to membership, and the names of the remainder were given in, to be referred to the Committee on Membership, as provided by the laws of the Association.

On the motion of Mr. FROST, the nomination of Mr. COOPER for Assistant Alderman was indorsed by the Association. Mr. FROST said that at the last election Mr. COOPER was counted out, but they would watch the election tricks of the enemy better this time, and by so doing would triumphantly return Mr. COOPER for Assistant Alderman.

Rev. H. SMITH (colored) was introduced to the meeting, and delivered a brief but pertinent and pithy speech.

Nominations Last Evening.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Convention nominated WM. O. MCQUADE for Assistant Alderman, last evening. It is confidently believed that Mr. MCQUADE will receive the support of the Young Democracy.

JOHN O'CONNOR received the nomination for Assistant Alderman of the First Assembly District Union Republican Convention.

The Union Republican Convention of the Twelfth Assembly District nominated THOMAS HAYES for Assistant Alderman.

THOMAS MULLIGAN last night received the Tammany nomination for Assistant Alderman of the Eighth Assembly District.

The Tammany Assistant Aldermanic Convention nominated Mr. LITTLEFIELD as the candidate for the Fifteenth District.

EDWARD COSTELLO was last night nominated for Assistant Alderman by the Twelfth Assembly District Tammany Convention.

The Seventh Assembly District Tammany Convention nominated JOHN HAMPSON for Assistant Alderman last evening.

Tammany Hall Democratic Reform Party—Nominations.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the delegates from the different Wards was held last evening at Germania Hall, No. 650 Third-avenue, Mr. JACOB COHEN in the chair.

The following judiciary ticket was nominated: For Judges of the Court of Appeals, JAMES D. REYMHART and ROSWELL D. HATCH; for Judges of the Marine Court, BERNARD F. MCCAHILL and WILLIAM A. BOYD. All other nominations were referred to a committee of ten, which was appointed, with power.

A Finance Committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed: P. H. Kearney, Joseph Levy, John Martin, Thomas Vaughan, Thomas Joice and Mr. Cohen.

P. N. SLATTERY was spoken of as their nominee for Assistant Alderman of the Twentieth District.

Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a meeting last evening at Lincoln Hall, Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. Mr. E. HARRISON REED occupied the chair, and Mr. JOHN GOLLER acted as Secretary. Some fifty new members joined the organization, of whom the majority are colored citizens. After the transaction of the ordinary routine business, the Chairman addressed the meeting, urging them to do their duty in the coming election.

The Independent Democrats in Brooklyn.

A meeting of those opposed to the local Democratic Ring of Brooklyn was held yesterday evening in the Athenæum. The room was almost filled by a respectable audience. The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock, and Hon. A. B. MORSE was elected Chairman. District-Attorney MORRIS, in a very telling and eloquent speech, defended the present action of the independent section of the Democracy as being in harmony with the past history and policy of the party. He said that his action in prosecuting those charged with election frauds was not that of individual or sectional opposition, but was directed on behalf of a great party against a corrupt and unscrupulous Ring. Mr. MORRIS stated a fact, now for the first time divulged, that at an early stage of these proceedings Judge GILBERT and Judge PRATT sent a letter to Gov. HOFFMAN requesting on behalf of the Ring his (Mr. MORRIS') removal from office. As illustrating the flagrant condition of City politics, he stated that the party who had contracted for the Nicolson pavement which had been laid over the City, had distributed $500,000 among the prominent members of the Ring to create, it was said, "a healthy public sentiment," which sentiment, he presumed, was intended to cover the fact of paying $5 for a foot for what could be had for $3. He also stated that the Ring had endeavored to effect the removal of Gen. SHURMAN, the late Commissioner of Jurors, so that they might be able to pack their juries, and thus thoroughly to frustrate all the ends of justice. After a lengthy defense of his own consistent position in the matter of securing purity of election, Mr. MORRIS concluded amid much applause by claiming their united support of the ticket which contained the names of GEO. H. FISHER and HENRY HAGNER.

After some stirring remarks from Ex-Supervisor PATRICK BURNS, the meeting passed some resolutions commendatory of the choice of the candidates above named, and adjourned.

The United Railroad Companies of New-Jersey.

The President of the United Railroad and Canal Companies of New-Jersey, Mr. ASHBEL WELSH, in his address to the stockholders states that the stock of all the Companies now amounts to $20,000,000. Their investments have an estimated value of $35,000,000. Their debt is $15,000,000. The property of the auxiliary Companies controlled by the United Companies is worth over $7,000,000. The receipts of the Companies are over $10,000,000 for the last year. The number of employes is 5,000. The stock of the Companies, Mr. WELSH says, is held by over 3,000 persons, and no one person owns three per cent. of the whole, and not more than one or two own two per cent. Mr. WELSH alludes to the fact that the stock is so subdivided, and to the existence of large Boards of Directors, as among the best features of the Companies, for protection was afforded to the public and to the stockholders. In conclusion, he alludes to the extensive improvements made by the Companies, and states that they are now substituting altogether, steel rails for iron. Thirty miles of steel have been laid, and all the roads will be furnished with the improved tracks.

Base-Ball.

The game between the Atlantics and Orientals, which was to have come off yesterday afternoon, was postponed *sine die*. The game between the Atlantics and Alphas, set down for Monday, has been also postponed, on account of the game between the Atlantics and Haymakers, at Troy, which has been arranged for this date.

The Resolute Club, of Elizabeth, play the Atlantics at Waverley, N. J., today.

The Mutual and Harmonic Clubs play on the Union Grounds today.

The Atlantic and Star game takes place at the Capitoline on Saturday.

The Eckfords and Unions play on the Union Grounds on Saturday.

Result of the Election in Vermont.

From the Burlington Free Press, May 12.

Nobody has doubted for some time past what the verdict of Vermont would be on the Woman Suffrage Amendment. Some may perhaps be surprised, though we are not, at the unanimity of the decision. As far as reported, not a delegate has been elected who will support the amendment, and the indications are that the Convention will be a unit on the subject. The proposal to abolish the Council of Censors stands next, in clearness of the expression of the will of the people; and wherever it has been made an issue, the expression seems to have been in its favor, Montpelier only excepted. Concerning the other amendments, it cannot be said that there is any definite indication of popular opinion. The convention will evidently be a very strong and able body.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 12.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Arkansas Hot Springs Reservation bill was concurred in, and the bill to aid the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, of Delaware, to build a pier at the Delaware Breakwater, was reported from the Committee on Commerce, with a request that it be placed on the calendar.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army bill was then taken up, and a motion by Mr. POMEROY to amend the first section by fixing the reduction of the army at thirty thousand, instead of twenty-five thousand, was agreed to. The pending motion to strike out the first section reducing the army to thirty thousand was lost by yeas 21, nays 31.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out the eleventh section, providing for a Board to retire army officers reported to them as inefficient by Department Commanders and Chief of Staff. His objection was that the section was a threat to turn out of the service those officers who did not voluntarily resign, in consequence of the inducements held out to them in the previous sections. He was opposed to the compulsory retirement of wounded officers and those disabled by sickness. He preferred to provide for this class so long as they lived, rather than they should believe that an ungrateful country had turned them out upon the cold charities of the world.

After discussion, Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to provide that the officers to be reported to the Board shall be only those unfit for duty from any cause other than injuries incurred in the line of their duty.

Mr. THURMAN suggested to include those disabled by disease. This was agreed to, and also an amendment by Mr. HOWARD to insure every officer reported for retirement a hearing before the Board. Mr. FERRY'S motion to strike out the section was then lost.

A discussion ensued upon the amendments by Mr. SHERMAN to allow retired army officers to hold civil office; and by Mr. CARPENTER, repealing the act of Jan. 21, 1870, relating to retired officers, and providing, upon their own application, for their assignment to duty except service with troops, as Professors in colleges. No compensation to be allowed during such service except actual expenses and mileage.

Mr. CARPENTER'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN ridiculed the idea that the people of the United States were afraid of undue military influence in their affairs by the election to office of retired army officers. He thought that in the case of Gen. SICKLES, Mr. FESSENDEN, and others who had each lost a leg in the service, no prohibition in law should be continued which would prevent them holding office. He knew of an officer that had almost lost his life, who was now breathing through one lung, and who would be honored by the people of Ohio with any office he would accept. Would he be denied the right to hold office merely because he was wounded in the service of the country?

A lengthy discussion followed, in which Mr. CONKLING read from the statute on the subject to show that any army officer accepting a diplomatic or consular position was required to vacate his military office.

Mr. WILSON, in reply to an inquiry put to him, said Gen. SICKLES now held his diplomatic appointment by virtue of one year's leave of absence from the army. The leave would expire in June, when he would have to resign from the army or come home. He did not draw his salary as an army officer, by reason of the law prohibiting the drawing of two salaries by the same official.

Mr. THURMAN inquired whether Gen. SCHOFIELD forfeited his military position by accepting the post of Secretary of War?

Mr. CONKLING replied that the statute did not cover that case.

Mr. CHANDLER thought that, of all men in the world, retired army officers were the least capable of doing the work of civil officers.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was then rejected.

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the twenty-first section so as to prohibit any officer of the army, either on the active or retired lists, from holding a civil office.

Mr. SUMNER thought there was a clear distinction between officers on the active list and retired officers, and that the latter ought not to be excluded from civil service.

Mr. MORTON said the amendment would cut off every officer now assigned to public duty on the Plains, the private secretaries of the President, and many others. It would look very much like a direct blow at the Administration, and would be so construed by the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment was then adopted—yeas 34, nays 21.

The fifteenth section, providing a fixed compensation for each grade of officers in the army, was amended by striking out the part relative to the pay of General, Lieutenant-General, Major-General and Brigadier-General.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to strike out the whole.

Mr. THURMAN said the Chairman of the House Military Committee had stated that this new system of fixed salaries would reduce the expenses of the army, while the Chairman of the Senate Committee believed the expenses would be increased. He believed the proposition to be one that would do away with the commutation system and specify the pay of officers fairly and intelligibly. In order to secure a proper graduation of the pay without increasing the aggregate cost, which could only be done by a Committee, he moved to recommit the bill to the Military Committee. Not agreed to—yeas 18, nays 21.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S motion, to strike out the fifteenth section, was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 14.

After some further unimportant amendments, the bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee, when motions to strike out the first and eleventh sections and to adjourn were severally rejected.

The bill then passed, when the Appropriation bill came up in order.

At 6:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. KELSEY, BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and NIBLACK, were appointed a Conference Committee on the Pension and Appropriation bill.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. HAYS, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article from the New-York *Star*, reflecting upon him in connection with a claim of one CHARLES S. DEVINE, which he had presented and collected in the Navy Department, depriving the claim-agent of the commission he should have received. He explained the case, which showed it to be a matter that had been referred to the Naval Committee, and to himself as a member thereof, and that he had simply performed his duties in the premises.

THE DECLINE OF COMMERCE.

The House resumed, as the business of the morning hour, consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. LYNCH to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. WELLS, a member of the Select Committee on the subject, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. FINKELNBURG opposed the bill. He was alive to the importance of reviving American commerce, but was totally opposed to subsidies and bounties. The true remedy was to reduce the burdens that depressed that interest, as well as every other industry of the country. The evil was an excess of the policy of the so-called protection which the bill proposed further to extend. If these interests were to succumb, their epitaph would be, "Here lie American industry and commerce—dead of too much protection."

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until Tuesday next.

LONG ISLAND SOUND NAVIGATION.

Mr. REEVES offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of reporting an appropriation for providing for some suitable means of marking the south-west point of Rockaway Shoal near the entrance of Rockaway Inlet, south coast of Long Island. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS, of New-York—To prevent and punish election frauds. Referred. By Mr BOWEN—To equalize bounties. Referred. By Mr. SARGENT—To extend the provisions of the Pre-emption laws to the Territory of Colorado. After an explanation by Mr. SARGENT, showing that the bill was entirely in the interest of settlers, passed.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Nickel Continued.

Various amendments were offered to the nickel paragraph and were rejected, less than a quorum voting in each case.

German Silver.

On a motion to close debate on the paragraph relating to German silver, there was no quorum voting, and the Chairman decided that the roll be called.

Mr. SCHENCK wished to call the attention of the country to the side from which the delay came, alluding to the fact that many Democrats were not voting.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, retorted that he, too, called the attention of the country to the fact that while the majority was robbing the country, it would not afford an opportunity to the minority even to protest.

The roll-call showed the presence of 154 members, and on a recount by tellers the motion was agreed to.

Aluminum.

On an amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to the same paragraph, to insert the words "aluminum and its alloy," there was again no quorum voting, and the call of the roll had to be repeated, when 150 members answered.

The amendment was then agreed to.

A like amendment was offered to the next paragraph and agreed to.

Mr. COX ridiculed the idea of using such words in a tariff bill as "aluminum" and "teutenegene."

Mr. MAYNARD asked him whether he had to go to the dictionary to find them.

Mr. COX—Go to the dictionary? No, Sir; the dictionary came to me. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, who had not heard Mr. COX distinctly in reference to the use of the word "aluminum," asked what was his fault.

Mr. COX—Your fault? I could not enumerate your faults, my dear sir, if I were to keep speaking from now to eternity. I know that is not a very good answer, but it is the way you answer me.

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, it is a very good answer from you. [Laughter.]

Old Type.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to strike out the paragraph taxing old type two cents per pound.

Mr. PETERS—"How much does it pay now?"

Mr. BROOKS—"Nothing."

Mr. PETERS—"Let us go for that," adding, "let us give them a little soothing syrup."

The motion was agreed to by 63 to 57, and the paragraph was struck out.

Live Animals.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend the paragraph taxing live animals twenty per cent., by adding a proviso that emigrants' teams not exceeding one wagon and two animals for each family shall be admitted duty free. Agreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Vermont, moved to increase the duty to thirty per cent., which was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to leave out the paragraph, which was rejected.

Oatmeal and Flour.

Several amendments were offered to the paragraph taxing oatmeal one cent per pound, and flour of wheat, rye, corn or buckwheat one-half cent per pound, and the paragraph gave rise to considerable discussion. Without disposing of the question, the Committee rose.

The House then, at 4½ P. M., took a recess till 7½ this evening, the session to be for business to be reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

EVENING SESSION.

PENSIONS.

The first business taken up in the evening session was the bill reported by Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to define the duties of pension agents and prescribe the manner of paying pensions. This bill had been recommitted on the 25th of February, 1870, with several amendments, and came back with all those amendments to be acted on. They were explained and advocated in five and ten minutes' speeches by the members offering them, Messrs. CREBS, WILLIAMS, BUTLER of Massachusetts, LAWRENCE and RANDALL.

Mr. BENJAMIN advocated the bill of the Committee as against all the substitutes and amendments proposed. Finally, the discussion closed, and the House proceeded to vote upon the various propositions. The first vote was taken on the substitute offered by Mr. LAWRENCE, requiring pensions to be paid every three months by drafts, to be forwarded by mail. It was rejected without division.

Mr. CREPS withdrew his proposition in favor of that of Mr. BUTLER, which was the same in principle, providing for the payment of pensions by the Postmasters.

Mr. BUTLER'S substitute was rejected.

Mr. RANDALL'S substitute, which proposed the payment of pensions by means of Internal Revenue officers, also was rejected.

All the amendments having been rejected the bill as reported from the Committee was then passed without division.

It requires pension agents to prepare quarterly vouchers for pensions, and direct the same to their post-office addresses, and have them executed and returned to the agency; on the receipt of which, properly executed checks for the amount of the pension are to be transmitted to the pensioner by mail, the pensions to be payable in March, June, September and December.

A large number of bills granting pensions were reported and passed, after which the House adjourned.

Tiffany & Co.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED FRODSHAM WATCHES.
THESE WATCHES GREATLY EXCEL ANY OTHERS THAT ARE MADE, AND, BESIDES THE INDORSEMENT OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND THE FIRST AWARDS OF THE LONDON AND PARIS EXPOSITIONS AND THE RUSSIAN GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR, HAVE RECEIVED PRIZES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AMOUNTING TO OVER $15,000.
THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED THE APPROVAL OF WEARERS IN EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, WHOSE NAMES WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPICATION.—*Advertisement.*

Now is the Time to Buy
READY-MADE CLOTHING VERY LOW, AT COLFAX & OVERTON'S,
Successors to White, Whitman & Co.,
Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.
—*Advertisement.*

"Missisquoi" cures scrofula, cancer, Bright's disease, and all impurities of the blood.
Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

TERMS—Three dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Good Turn is Done Our Readers when we commend to them the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The same judicious management is continued, which has rendered it so popular in the past.

Anniversary Week.—Ladies and Gents wishing boots and shoes can find the various styles at reduced prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, 3 Union-square.

Lyon's Tooth Tablets are as Neat and portable as a tooth-brush, just the thing for travelers.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

ALIOTH—BOWNE.—At St. Mark's Church-in-the-Bowerie, on Tuesday evening, May 10, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Parish, CHARLES EDWARD ALIOTH, of Lausanne, Switzerland, to ANNIE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Richard H. Bowne, Esq.

PECK—THACHER.—At Albany, on Wednesday, May 11, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, George S. Weaver, Esq., by Rev. Horatio W. Brown, NATHAN PECK, of New-York, to ELLA M., daughter of B. Thacher, M. D., of Brockport, N. Y.

THOMAS—STUART.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, by Rev. Bishop Southgate, DE FOREST N. THOMAS to SOPHY STUART, of Boston, niece of the late Col. C. O. Rogers.

WHEELER—McCAUSLAND.—At Trinity Church, Red Bank, N. J., on Tuesday, May 10, by Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Mr. JOHN L. WHEELER to AGNES C., daughter of the late James McCausland, of New-York.

DIED.

AYCRIGG.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, GERARD C. AYCRIGG, aged 69 years, 9 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his brother, Col. B. Aycrigg, Passaic Bridge, N. J. The train by the Erie Railway leaves the foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M.

BLODGETT.—On Thursday morning, May 12, of scarlet fever, MARY F., youngest daughter of William T. and Abbie B. Blodgett, aged 10 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 182 5th-av.

COVENTRY.—In New-York, on Thursday, May 12, after a short illness, SOPHIA MANN, wife of Alexander C. Coventry, of Chicago, Ill., and daughter of the late Chas. A. Mann, of Utica.

The remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

DOUGHTY.—In Brooklyn, MARY M. DOUGHTY, relict of the late John S. Doughty, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, May 14, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 78 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

DRAPER.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, April 21, 1870, JOSEPH H., only son of Frederick and the late Antoinette A. Draper, in the 29d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Marble Cemetery, on 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday afternoon, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock.

HUNT.—On Thursday, May 12, at the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, No. 255 West 42d-st., Mrs. SARAH HUNT, aged 75 years.

The Board of Managers, the members of Bedford-street M. E. Church, and friends of deceased, are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

KEECH.—On Wednesday morning, May 11, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles Henry Keech, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 50 3d-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MILLS.—At Hastings, on Wednesday, May 11, EUPHEMIA MORTON, wife of Edmund S. Mills, and daughter of the late James Paton, of Canandaigua.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 12 o'clock train from the 30th-st. depot, Hudson River Railroad.

MCCOY.—At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 12, CHARLOTTE L., daughter of David H. and Elizabeth McCoy, aged 17 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents on Scotland-st., Orange, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 3½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 2¼ P. M.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, May 11, GEORGIANNA, infant daughter of Chas. Trumbull and Georgianna Starin White.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 2 West 38th-st., on Friday morning, May 13, at 10 o'clock.

WEED.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 10, EDWARD A. WEED, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. Robt. E. Dietz, No. 4 Morris-place, or No. 333 West 42d-st., on Friday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF BUSINESS LIFE.
The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhilaration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residuum of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In that wholesome elixir, the alcoholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and anti-febrile vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, solace and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly and the telegraphic fibers of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all upon whom the responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel like fainting under the burden. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits and a marvelous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the blessings justly ascribed to the renovating operation of this palatable and powerful cordial, indeed there is nothing in the materia medica that can be compared with it.

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART.
WEDDING OUTFITS, &c.
OVINGTON BROTHERS, BROOKLYN.
Our New-York customers not only realize a large saving on prices, but also find in our stock of superb bronzes, rich china, and various other productions of the fine arts, an unparalleled attraction to persons of cultivated taste.
We invite buyers from New-York to compare our prices with those of Broadway. The Fulton Ferry cars pass the door. Goods delivered daily to any part of New-York.
☞ Staple china at jobbers' prices.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., near Clinton-st.

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!
SELLING at REDUCED PRICES; also bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WATCHES,
FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, fine Gold Earrings and Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Necklaces, Seal Rings, &c., selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS—REDUCED PRICES.
STUDS AND COLLAR BUTTONS, two, three, four, five and six, to one hundred dollars a set. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

WATCHES REPAIRED
By a first-class workman from DENT'S celebrated Watch Factory, London. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY, FANS AND OPERA-GLASSES repaired by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE has a larger circulation than any other evening paper in America. In order to accommodate the New-York readers who may desire to have this first-class paper, the following agencies have been established in New-York City: George J. Tyson, Fifth-avenue Hotel, news-stand; J. H. Hillier, News Exchange, St. Nicholas Hotel, Astor House Rotunda; Messrs. Dunn & Case, New-Jersey Central Railroad depot, foot of Liberty-st.; James Collis, Jersey City ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st.; C. P. Rockwood, Grand-st. ferry.

NNN NNN YYY YYY SSSSSSSS
NNNN NNN YYY YYY SSSSSSSSSS
NNNNN NNN YYY YYY SSSS SSSS
NNNNNN NNN YYY YYY SSSS SSS
NNNNNNN NNN YYYYYY SSSS
NNN NNNNNN YYYY SSSS
NNN NNNNNN YYY SSSS
NNN NNNNN YYY SSSS SSSS
NNN NNNN YYY SSSS SSSS
NNN NNN YYY SSSSSSSSSS
NNN NNN YYY SSSSSSSS

LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order of New-York Mills, at $36 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for circular and measurement blank to fill up. Sent free.
NOTICE.—Send your orders direct to me. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not my make. No goods are genuine unless my autograph is on the shirt and written signature on the box.
LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.
Inventor of the { Celebrated "F. Y. S." and the "New Yoke" Shirt.
ONLY DEPOT, NO. 206 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.
BOSTON, MASS.
During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day. PROP'R ST. JAMES HOTEL.

NOTICE.
The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION desire publicly to return their sincere thanks to Messrs. Lewis & Conger, Importers and Dealers in House-furnishing Goods, No. 601 6th-av. and No. 1,306 Broadway, for their valuable services rendered to the "Sheltering Arms" Bazaar, especially for their liberal delivery of the goods sold as well as their liberal contributions.

PERSONS GOING TO EUROPE AND INTO THE COUNTRY.—An American lady who can furnish best City references, would like to take charge of furnished house for the Summer months without compensation. Address H. B. C., Box No. 3,965 Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL.
THE LITERARY SENSATION OF THE YEAR.
READY SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 14.
"LOTHAIR."
A NOVEL.
BY THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI,
Late Prime Minister of Great Britain.
"Nosse hæc omnia salus est adolescentulis."—*Terentius.*
After a silence of twenty-three years (his last work, "Tancred," was published in 1847,) this eminent English Novelist reappears with a work in his best style. "Lothair" has all the brilliant wit, the keen and sparkling satire, and the refined grace of the most popular of its predecessors. It deals with current topics of the deepest interest—with Fenianism, Ritualism, the Catholic Question, the intrigues of the Jesuits, &c., &c.
In Cloth, 12mo, price $2; and in Octavo, Paper Covers, price $1.
***Mailed, post-free, to any address within the U. S. on receipt of price.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
New-York.

POLITICAL.

GRAND RALLY AT COOPER INSTITUTE THIS EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the Republican State Judiciary Ticket.
Hon. THOMAS FITCH, of Nevada;
Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq.,
Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, and many others will address the meeting. JOHN COCHRANE,
Chairman General Committee.

UNION REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for Assistant Alderman, Thirteenth District (Sixteenth Ward.)
CHARLES A. CLARK.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sales at the Exchange yesterday were well attended, and a large proportion of the property offered was disposed of. The transactions may be briefly stated as follows, the details of which will be found in the summary of sales:

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. sold the valuable lot on the southerly side of and known as No. 6 Bowling Green, between Whitehall and State-street, together with the three-story and attic brick building thereon. The lot is 31 feet front by 32 feet rear, and in depth 122 feet 6 inches on the east side by 121 feet on the west. The property was struck off to Mr. ELLIOTT for $47,900. The following vacant lots were also sold at the annexed prices: Two lots on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, 165 feet east of Sixth-avenue, each 25x99.11, brought $2,560 a piece; two lots, of the same size, on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 100 feet east of Seventh-avenue, sold for $2,825 each; and three adjoining lots, on Sixth-avenue, one lot north of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, each lot but the last 25.2¾x 75, were knocked down for $3,350 each, the third lot being 25.2¾x75x20.5¾ in the rear.

HALLAD APTHORP & Co. sold six out of fourteen lots offered on Sixty-eighth-street, between Central Park and Grand-avenue. The six lots sold were located on the southerly side of the street, 175 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and each lot is 25 feet front by half the block in depth. They are below grade, and brought respectively $5,375, $5,325, $5,200, $5,080, $5,300 and $5,325. The remaining lots were withdrawn. The entire property belongs to the Mullanphy estate, and the sale was under the direction of ISAAC H. KEIM, Esq., trustee.

W. K. STEVENSON, SON & Co. sold a lot on Fiftieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 375 feet west of the latter, for $4,650. The lot is an irregular one, being 25 feet front by 25¾ feet in the rear, and 69 and 65 feet in depth on the west and east lines respectively.

To-morrow some few sales are advertised, but as is usual at the end of the week the market will probably be dull. In fact, as the season advances less attention will be given to City property, and suburban lots adjacent or in the vicinity of New-York will, to a great extent, engross the attention of those interested in real estate. Several large sales will take place during the coming Summer months, and numbers of farms have been or are being purchased in Westchester County, New-Jersey, and on Staten and Long Islands by parties who design cutting them up into village lots and then disposing of them at auction to the highest bidder. One of the earliest of those advertised is the sale by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY and FLEURY, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., of the property located at Queens, L. I., formerly known as the Sherwood estate. It contains some seventy acres, lying south of and adjacent to the Long Island Railway, twelve and a half miles east from Brooklyn, and about six miles west from Hempstead Plains. This property has been laid out in building lots, and will be offered in the day named. The location is regarded by many as both healthy and desirable.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., yesterday, at Passaic, N. J., disposed of the property belonging to the estate of the late Sheriff JOHN F. WESTERVELT. The tract lies at the station of Passaic Bridge, N. J., about twelve miles from New-York. No excursion tickets were provided or public arrangements made for those who attended the sale, and consequently most of those present were from the surrounding country. The attendance, however, was quite large, and one of the largest purchasers was from New-York. The price realized for the lots sold were fair, averaging from $280 to $480 per city lot, or at the rate of about $4,000 per acre. The result of the sale was satisfactory to both sellers and buyers, the entire property bringing $23,580. The details of the sale will be found below.

At Depot, Westchester County, HAZARD APTHORP & Co. have lately sold ten lots at prices ranging from $180 to $1,000.

JOHN MCCLAVE reports the recent sale of twelve lots on Tenth-avenue, near Kingsbridge, at $500 per lot; also the sale of one lot on the west side of Eighth-avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, for $4,250.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3-story brick house and lot, s. s., No. 6 Bowling-green, between Whitehall and State sts., 31x 121x32x132.6 ..... $47,900
2 lots s. s. of 131st-st., 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., each 25 x98.11, $2,550 each 5,100
2 lots n. s. of 128th-st., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., each 20x99.11, $2,325 each 4,650
2 lots w. s. of 6th-av., 25.2¾ ft. n. of 117th-st., each 25.2¾x75, $2,350 each 6,700
1 lot w. s. of 6th-av., adjoining above, 25.2¾x76x 20.5¾ 3,350

By Hazard, Apthorp & Co.

1 lot s. s. of 66th-st., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x half block $5,375
1 lot adjoining, same size 5,350
1 lot adjoining, same size 5,000
1 lot adjoining, same size 5,050
1 lot adjoining, same size 5,300
1 lot adjoining, same size 5,325

By V. K. Stevenson, Son & Co.

1 lot s. s. of 50th-st., 375 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x65x 25.2x65 ..... $1,650

PASSAIC, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

47 city lots, with house thereon $11,500
6¼ lots, $480 each 3,120
14 lots, $400 each 5,600
12 lots, $280 each 3,360

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

East Broadway, No. 106, 25x65, b. and l. $12,500
Scammel-st., w. s., 58.1 ft. s. of East Broadway, 18x25, b. and l. 3,000
Worcester-st., w. s., 210 ft. n. of Herriman-av., 100 41,250
Waverley-place, s. s., 247.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22x97, h. and l. 12,100
33d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l. 13,750
36th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9, h. and l. 5,000
39th-st., n. s., 226.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.1x49.9x12.4x 26.10x52.9 15,000
47th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.5, ... 5,000
59th-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l. 25,000
105th-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.11, q. c. 5,000
109th-st., n. s., 166.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11, h. and l. 15,900
115th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 22x100.11 1,700
Avenue A, e. s., 25.8 ft. s. of 85th-st., 25.6x98, r. d. 700
Avenue A and 83d-st., n. e. corner, half block x123 2,775
Lexington-av., w. s., 21.1 ft. n. of 53d-st., 21x65 14,425
4th-av., e. s., 82.11 ft. s. of 117th-st., 18x63.4 26,000
Leases Recorded.
29th-st., West, No. 138, 2 years, per year 18,500
2d-av., Nos. 831, 833, 835, 3 years, per year $900
6th-av., No. 2504, 2 years, per year 1,000
Fort Vesey-st., north of one-half Pier No. 23, 2 9-12 years, per year 1,000
Fort Vesey-st., south and Pier No. 24, 8 9-12 years 15,000
KINGS COUNTY.
Brooklyn.
Columbia-st., e. s., 250.4 ft. n. of Pierrepont-st., 16.9x101 ..... $25,000
Green-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 935
Koseinsko-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x 100 4,900
Koeciusko-st., w. s., 200 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 50 x100 2,800
Monroe-st., w. s., 150 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 75x 90 3,000
Russell-place, e. s., 144 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 46x 95, foreclosure 810
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 117.11 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 19.3x100 ½ share 3,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x 100 5,000
Skillman-st., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 200x 100 35,400
Same property 35,000
St. Nicholas-av., s. w. s., 50 ft. s. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x90 225
Walworth st., w. s., 232.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x 100 1,000
Warren-st., n. s., 324.6 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 34x100 14,000
Willoughby-st., n. s., 50.9 ft. w. of Jay-st., 25x100 1,000
North 6th-st., s. s., 59.11 c. of 4th-st., 40.1x50, (2 houses) 11,000
12th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21x100 3,400
13th-st., s. s., 97.10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100 1,850
Atlantic and Troy avs., n. w. corner, 42.5x17.11x 46, gore 250
Atlantic-av., e. s., 120 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 20 x100 5,000
Gates-av., n. s., 130 ft. e. of Classon-av., 21x100, h. and l. 9,000
Lee-av. and Heyward-st., s. w. corner, 60x100x 100x100x20x30x20x80 15,800
Lee-av. and Lynch-st., n. w. corner, 100x160x100 x80x100x100x100x120 .....
Lewis-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Pulaski-st., 20x100, foreclosure 1,700
Myrtle-av., s. s., 67.2 ft. e. of Stockholm-st., 18.9x 89.4x20.3x81.6 700
Patchen-av. and McDonough-st., s. e. corner, 100x100 2,050
Smith-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 75x100 17,000
Smith-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 25x100 20,000
Smith-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 75x100 3,200
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Cortlandt.
Albany post road, e. s., adjoining James Thomas' 80x150 ..... $500
East Chester.
Greenwich-st., n. w. s., lot No. 253 West Mt. Vernon, 80x125 ..... $125
7th-av., w. s., lots Nos. 222 and 223 Central Mt. Vernon, 100x100 1,125
8th-av., e. s., lots Nos. 212 and 213 Central Mt. Vernon, 100x100 650
Greenburg.
Paulding-av., n. s., Mary McGinley's, 49x100 ..... $2,600
Dobbs' Ferry to White Plains road, n. s., adjoining G. Schmidt's, 34x110 1,200
Harrison.
West-st. to Portchester road, adjoining C. H. Parker's, 10 acres $7,500
Morrisania.
7th-st., n. e. s., part of lot No. 97 Morrisania, 30x98 ..... $1,000
Fordham-av., w. s., part of lot No. 41 Morrisania, 22x215 3,300
Mamaroneck.
Boston Post-road, s. e. s., adjoining M. Neville's, 40x200 ..... $350
Boston Post-road, s. e. s., adjoining above, 58x 200 700
Ossining.
Highland-av., w. s., adjoining Abm. Ocker's, 28x 211 ..... $3,100
Market-square, e. s., adjoining Eastern-av., Ossian Elesequi's property 3,000
Kills place, n. s., adjoining N. O'Brien's, 40x122 2,900
Hunter-st., w. s., adjoining J. W. Robinson's, 6 acres 4,250
Yonkers.
Buyers to Mile-square-road, e. s., lot No. 2, Abm. Valentine's property, 1 99-100 acres $1,320

Woolworth-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 24th-st., 25x100 ..... $2,000
Woodworth-av., w. c., 150 ft. n. of Gold-st., 75x100 2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Morris and Essex Railroad-av. and Pine-st., s. w. corner, 22x63 ..... $600
Orange-av., s. s., adjoining Dennison's land, 250.9 x60 1,000
Houston-st., w. s., 464 ft. s. of Hamburg-place, 49.2x85.2 225
St. Francis-st., s. s., 25 ft. s. of George-st., 25x100 300
Livingston-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x 100 450
Quitman-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25x100 600
Orchard-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Pennington-st., 52x200 19,000

Orange.

Freemason road, n. w. c., 105.9x100 2,100
Freemason road, s. s., 52x98.5 1,500

East Orange.

Central-av., s. s., 291 ft. w. of Harrison-st., 110x 248.9 2,000
Central-av., s. s., 401 ft. w. of Harrison-st., 100x 242.10 3,000

Clinton.

Pierce-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Moreland-st., 25x200 .. $600

Jersey City.

Varick-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Montgomery-st., 25x 75 ..... $24,000
Prospect-st., w. s., lot No. 1, block No. 144, Mas. Hasmmus', 25x100 3,000
North 5th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Erie-st., 25x100 2,000
Warren-st., w. s., 110 ft. s. of York-st., 22x76 9,200
Lot 19 Town of Hudson Land Association, 25x100 600
Lot No. 38 Block 123 Hudson Grove, 25x100 1,500
South 2d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x 100 5,625
Washington-av., w. s., Peter Cremer lot, 25x100 .. 1,225
Prospect-av., lots Nos 109 and 111 map S. Blancke hof's property 1,000

Hoboken.

Marshall-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of 1st-st., 25x100 ..... $1,000

East Newark.

5th-st., e. s., 25 ft. from Latham-st., 25x100 ..... $200

North Bergen.

New road, George Mahon's property, 1 acre $1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING for Europe will sell his splendid four-story high-stoop full-size brown-stone corner house, on Lexington-av., with two-story stable adjoining, at a very moderate price. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., A valuable property, 80x100, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a hotel or institution; price $120,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a new and elegant house; four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, 22x50x100; will be sold low. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway, near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses Nos. 51 and 53 West 50th-st., fix 56. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house No. 34 West 51st-st. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT SUPREME COURT sale of the Abraham Vandervoort estate, consisting of 567 splendid lots, situated in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, which will take place WEDNESDAY, May 25, will be the largest sale ever made of Brooklyn property. Speculators, investors, and all interested in real estate, will do well to send for maps, before the supply is exhausted, to

JOHNSON & MILLER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLOSE BUYERS,
INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE,
BY THE ACRE OR PLOT,
FOR A HOME OR FOR PROFIT.

In view of the completion of the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Oswego and Midland Railroads, should look at

RUTHERFURD PARK

on the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Broadway. The best plots are on Rutherfurd Heights, with river and mountain scenery, good neighbors, schools, churches, stores, markets, roads and sidewalks; abundant trains and low fares. Apply to

GEO. E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal sts., (320 feet,) and extending through the center block 320 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 500 guests.

The property will be sold low on very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, offers for sale the factory building and privilege of the Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn.

The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building 32x80 feet, four stories, with dye-house 22x72 feet, steam chimney.

1 tenement-house, 3 tenements.
1 tenement-house, 3 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
A stable, 3 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, with tools.
Out-door dry-table, 60x25, with shed.
1 stone-picker house, 30x30.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
2 acres of land, with water privilege, about 20 feet fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
5 spinning-jacks, 1,100 spindles.
2 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers.
20 drop-boxes on looms complete.
With necessary tenters, shears, drying-machines, sargents, burr-picker 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery is to be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. ELI LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at the office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

J. L. DUHONT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
LAKE-AV.
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Leases Recorded.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A COUNTRY place with twenty-one acres of land. The house is large and commodious, the out-buildings in good order, large garden and a great variety of fruits; just outside of the City limits, adjoining the grounds late of M. Vassar; only ¼ miles from depot, in the middle of valuable improvements; will be sold low if applied for immediately. JOHN P. CROSBY,
No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT RYE—A large mansion, handsomely finished with black-walnut; the house has all the modern improvements, and contains over twenty rooms, besides cottage and out-buildings; about seven acres of land, well laid out and fruited, extensive views, &c., &c. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from the city. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FIFTY-FOUR ACRES, RESIDENCE, stables, stream, springs; one of the finest locations in New-Jersey; one hour from New-York, one mile from depot. For particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE—AT TENAFLY, N. J., SIXTEEN miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, a handsome Gothic house of nine rooms, with outbuildings and two and a half acres of land; beautifully shaded, fine views, &c. Price $6,500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRAble residences in New-Haven, Conn., with from ten to twelve acres of land, well stocked with fruits; buildings, large and substantial, and in first-rate order; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, ORANGE, N. J., real estate agents, have desirable residences at Orange, Montrose, South Orange, for sale, rent and exchange. Apply at No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—188 ACRES; FOUR MILES from Poughkeepsie, near Manchester; the best farm in Dutchess County; beautiful stream; splendid timber; title perfect; price $26,000.
EDWARD BRUNDIGE.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, THE country-seat of T. W. Satterthwaite, on the Passaic River, within easy distance of Rutherford Park, first station on Erie Railroad; house of stone, fifty feet square, containing about twenty rooms; lawn large and finely shaded with old trees; garden stocked with finest fruit; stone stable, coachman's house, laundry, boat-house, &c.; rent, $1,200. J. S. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—TO LET OR FOR SALE—An attractive new house, with all the modern improvements, containing twelve rooms, with good stables; also, a snug cottage house, French roof, containing fourteen rooms, both convenient to ferry and station. For terms apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH-roof brown-stone dwelling on 130th-st., first house from 6th-av. Boulevard, containing all modern improvements, and in first-class condition, at a low rent of $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A STORIA—THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES FROM PECK-SLIP; EXTRA LARGE STONE HOUSE; RENT REDUCED; SUITABLE FOR BOARDING-HOUSE. APPLY TO HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE-ST.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED high-stoop, brown-stone-front house, 43th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; rent low to a desirable tenant. Address S., Box No. 986 Post-office.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON.—For sale or to let, "Sconeck," a desirable country residence, furnished or not, as may suit. Apply to G. C. SATTERLEE, No. 173 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A NICELY FURNISHED house for housekeeping to a small family of adults; convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 213 West 24th-st. Rent moderate.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLing-House with modern improvements and three acres of land, on Cromwell, near the above out, Erie Railroad. Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain scenery; shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; coachouse filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. M. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SING SING, for the season or year, a fine residence of about twenty rooms, with stables, gardener's cottage and about ten acres of land; spacious lawn and an abundance of fruit; within half mile of depot; fine river views. MALLORY & BLAUKWELL, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT RED BANK, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of both steam-boat and railroad, a nice cottage-house, ten rooms, with garden, fruit, &c.; perfectly healthy and pleasantly located; rent $300 for the season, or $25 per month for the year. Apply to JAMES A. C. DEGHAUW, No. 50 South-st., New-York.

TO RENT—TWO NEW HOUSES, HIGH ground, near Tremont Depot, on Mount Hope, Harlem Road; twelve cents; thirty minutes from 26th-st.; beautiful view; healthy; French roof; water, gas; nine rooms; $600. Apply at No. 44 Beekman-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—No. 149 East 23d-st., corner 4th-av.; the house has nineteen front rooms. Apply to W. H. SMITH & CO., No. 948 Broadway.

HOUSE, TWO-STORY AND EXTENsion—Twelve rooms, hot and cold water, bath, wash-tubs, gas, heater, &c.; situate on Gates-av., 100 feet east of Patchen-av.; cars pass the door; rent $600. Apply to W. H. REES, book-binder, 29 and 31 Ann-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF THREE VERY pleasant offices on second floor (two flights of stairs) at No. 22 William-st., either singly or together; possession can be had from about the 20th of May. Apply at Room No. 16, or to Janitor, in building.

TO LET—A STORE, WITH DESK, COUNters and shelves, in Ann-st., connecting with Fulton-st. Address B. F., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, May 17, 1870, at 1½ P. M., on the premises, POSITIVE SALE OF 50 VILLA PLOTS AT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,

one hour from the ferry by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fourteen trains daily.

This property is well situated at the base of the mountains, on Mountain-av., which is well graded and in fine condition. The lots are high and command pleasant views. They are located in a part of the town that is rapidly improving; large investments having recently been made by capitalists in that vicinity, and great improvements are in progress.

SPECIAL TRAIN 12 M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

City and Country Real Estate, Houses, Lots and Farms, at public or private sale, leased, rented or exchanged. Loans negotiated.

ON SATURDAY, May 21, 1870,
At 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Hewlett's Hotel, Hempstead Village, Queens County, L. I.,
GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF SPLENDIDLY SITUATED BUILDING PLOTS AND LOTS,
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, the ESTATE OF LAKE DUKE,
Comprising about Forty-two acres, beautifully located in different parts of the flourishing and attractive village of

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.,

And handsomely mapped and subdivided (by Chas. H. Haswell, Esq., Civil Engineer,) into most desirable plots of from one-half to two acres each. Will be peremptorily sold as above.

To reach property, take Long Island Railroad cars at Hunter's Point. Eight trains daily.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers' Office, No. 10 Pine-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE STORM, the sale of Building Lots, following, announced for MONDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises:

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVENTY-FIVE SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS at Garretson's Station, Staten Island, containing from one-third of an acre to two acres each; also, a neat cottage, containing ten rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings, and about two acres of ground.

E. A. LAWRENCE,
BY
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,

Will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, the above beautifully-located property, on very easy terms. Cars leave on arrival of ferry-boat from Whitehall Dock. The view of the ocean, Narrows and surrounding country is most extensive, and it offers attractions, to those wishing healthy, cheap and convenient homes in the country, rarely met with. There is almost one mile of beach, with elegant shore and inland drives, bathing, &c.

The property can be reached at any hour of the day by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall-street. Seventy per cent of the money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Any of the above property can be obtained at private sale previously to May 16 by application to

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, 11 Pine-st.; M. TOMPKINS, No. 23 William-st., or J. F. ELLERY, No. 306 Grand-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
THURSDAY, May 19,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
At New-Brighton, Staten Island,
110 SPLENDID LOTS,
Situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island,

Will positively be sold by order of the executors of the estate of J. S. WESTERVELT, deceased.

ON TERMS EASY THAT ALL MAY BUY. Free collation before the auction under a spacious tent.

The lots are only two minutes (by flagged walk) from landing; thirty-five minutes from Whitehall-st., New-York, by one of the best ferries running from the City. Boats ply constantly by day and night. Location high, commanding and surrounded by first-class improvements; avenues sixty feet wide, graded and flagged; property has been in family fifty-five years. All who are seeking homes or who desire safe and profitable investments, should attend this sale. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SIX LOTS NORTH-EAST CORNER 58TH-AV. AND 74TH-ST., OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 13th, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FIFTH-AVENUE—North-east corner of 74th-st.—Four lots, being together 102.2x100.6ct.

SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—Two lots, north side, adjoining avenue lots, each 25x102.2.

These lots are on the highest part of 5th-av., overlooking the Central Park, conservatory, (now building,) music-stand and all the lakes, and are so located that the view can never be obstructed, and in the vicinity of the Lenox Library and other first-class improvements.

62d-av. is flagged, curbed, guttered, graded and sewered. 74th and 75th sts. are graded and sewered. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 251 AND 253 HUDSON-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York;

HUDSON-STREET.—The valuable lot with building, known as Nos. 251 and 253 Hudson-st., west side, between Canal and Spring sts., opposite Broome-st. On the front lot are two two-story and attic brick front stores and dwellings, together 25.7x36 feet; on the rear is a three-story and basement brick building, 25.11x25.3 feet; lot is 26.7x90 feet, with right of way through alley to Renwick-st.; $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF BUILDING LOTS,
(the Sherwood estate,)
AT QUEENS, L. I.,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock M.,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.
FREE LUNCH.

SPECIAL TRAIN from Hunter's Point, at 10½ A. M., on day of sale. Free tickets from
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,
Auctioneers, No. 10 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 86 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1.
FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Lispenard-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,363,690 76.
JOHN MCLEAN, President.
N. J. HADDEN, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. & S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $12,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $800,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887; interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT OF THE BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 112 BROADWAY.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
No. 63 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.
REMOVED.
LEVY & BORG,
Dealers in Southern Securities,
Removed from No. 41 Pine-st., to No. 20 Broad-st.
We now offer to investors some first-class Southern Securities.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on Saturday, May 14, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1865.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on TUESDAY, May 24, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Trustees.
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1870.

REMOVAL.

Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their office, from No. 8 Place de la Bourse, to No. 33 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel.

Letters for trav

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, May 11 | Cuba, Wednesday, May 25
Calabria, Saturday, May 14 | Samaria, Thurs., May 26
Scotia, Wednesday, May 18 | Batavia, Saturday, May 28
Tarifa, Thursday, May 19 | Annasia, Wednesday, June 1
Marathon, Saturday, May 21 | Aleppo, Thursday, June 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, 70¢ Carrying Steerage:
Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.
Steerage tickets.....$60, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$140, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent.

And for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and luggage to steamship CALABRIA will leave the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, between 12 and 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, 14th inst. Passengers only can be taken on board.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

AUSTRALIA.....May 14 | BRITANNIA.....May 25
DORIAN.....May 18 | EUROPA.....May 28
COLUMBIA.....May 21 | CALEDONIA.....June 1

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Drafts and certificates from these ports, $22.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUMAU, SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....DUMONT, SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAITE, SATURDAY, June 25

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $98.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transfer by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST

and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 14, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, via Halifax.....Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin....	$80 and $100	Steerage.....	$35
To London.....	$85 and 105	To London.....	40
To Paris.....	$95 and 115	To Paris.....	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool.....	$80	Liverpool.....	$30
Halifax.....	20	Halifax.....	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITNEY..May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRITCHARD.....May 25, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..June 22, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Tuesday, May 17, at 3 A. M.
HELVETIA, BRIGS, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON THE 5th DAY OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco June 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, May 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, May 19, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Friday, May 13.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKE, Thursday, June 2.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, May 19, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

A LADY WHO HAS TRAVELED IN Europe wishes to accompany a family visiting there as governess or companion; speaks French and German fluently; is reasonable, and best references given. Address M. S. H., Box No. 1,344 Post-office, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. H. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 68 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA TENSAS AND ALABAMA ROUTE.

THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP

MERCEDITA,
Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, May 14, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Interior.

Through Rates per Rail Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

Passage to Pensacola, $20.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
C. H. BEURMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

(Change of pier to No. 6 North River.)

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6 North River, on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 P. M. Freights taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of

State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL

From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The fast and palatial steamers JOHN ROMER and DANIEL DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of

State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL

From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The fast and palatial steamers JOHN ROMER and DANIEL DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE 30TH-ST. AS FOLLOWS:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express; drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room-car express for Chicago.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express; drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express; drawing-room cars attached.
7:00 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. R. R., also L. S. and M. S. R. R. (daily.)
11:00 P. M., Night express; sleeping cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

WM. H. VANDERBILT,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 5 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:30 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 8:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 3:30 A. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hilladale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45 and 8:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; 12:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and 8:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; 12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 6:45 and 10:30 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 206 Chambers-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. TICKER, W. H. BARR,
General Superintendent's. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
MAY 2, 1870.

* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M. for Hicksville and for Patchogue; 10 A. M. for Merrick; 2:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:00 P. M. for Merrick or Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

HELLENIA.

In Bad Soden, near Frankfort-on-the Main, Germany, the Hellenia, a newly and elegantly furnished institution, is open for the reception of boarders and guests. The lady proprietress also intrepreared to take single young ladies, visiting the bath, under her protection. The references, of the highest respectability, will be given by addressing Mrs. HERMINE TAILLOCK, at Soden, near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY OF refinement and experience, a situation as governess to children under twelve years; no objection to go to the country; is competent to teach English, French, music and drawing; can furnish the best of references as to capability and character. Call at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced person, fully competent to take entire charge; is fond of children, plain cooking, and a good nurse; best City reference. Call or address 225 West 27th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a private family; is a good cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, a situation for her cook and waitress, they having lived in the house four years; no objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 306 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a few gentlemen's washing, or would go out house-cleaning; best reference. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best reference given; can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days at No. 29 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as housekeeper in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 185 East 35th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has good City reference; objection to country. Apply at No. 349 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY SPEAKING English, French and German, a position as lady's companion and make herself useful in the house; will also instruct children. Call at No. 58 West 9th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M. and 3 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st., third floor, front room, over the drug-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress; no objections to a short distance in the country; good City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 253 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant; is a good plain seamstress; operates on Grover & Baker's machine; seventeen years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; operates on machine; cut and fit; or chamber-maid and waitress; competent to do all; best City testimonials. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; no objection to the country; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced person, fully competent to take entire charge; is fond of children, plain cooking, and a good nurse; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY GOING TO EUROPE, a situation for her cook and waitress, they having lived in the house four years; no objection to a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call from 10 to 2 at No. 306 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a few gentlemen's washing, or would go out house-cleaning; best reference. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting; best reference given; can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days at No. 29 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 131 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; a willing and obliging girl; has lived with a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 253 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 253 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant; is a good plain seamstress; operates on Grover & Baker's machine; seventeen years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 240 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; operates on machine; cut and fit; or chamber-maid and waitress; competent to do all; best City testimonials. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; no objection to the country; can furnish the best of reference as to capability and character. Call at No. 1,294 Broadway, near 32d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an experienced person, fully competent to take entire charge; is fond of children, plain cooking, and a good nurse; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a private family; is a good cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing

McFARLAND.

The Letters Sought to be Produced on the Trial.

Epistles of a Wife to Her Husband.

What Changes Six Years Have Wrought.

A Contrast Between Mrs. McFarland's Letters and Her "Affidavit."

Yesterday Mr. McFARLAND paid a visit to the Tombs, which institution has been his home from Nov. 26, 1869, to May 10, 1870, for the purpose of removing his small library and bidding adieu to the officials of the Prison. He expressed his acknowledgments to Mr. STACOM, Mr. MARK FINLAY, the keepers, and Mrs. FOSTER, the matron of the Prison, for their uniform kindness to him during his sojourn within their jurisdiction.

Mr. McFARLAND then paid a visit to his counsel and afterward returned to his present home where he received the visits of several personal friends who came to congratulate him upon his acquittal.

To a reporter of the TIMES, who waited upon him last evening, Mr. McFARLAND presented the subjoined letters for publication, considering that these of themselves were a sufficient answer to the statements made in Mrs. McFARLAND's "affidavit" as printed in the *Tribune* "Extra" of May 11.

In order to show the contrast between Mrs. McFARLAND, as she was at the time these letters were written, and the same lady as she appears in her "affidavit" of May 9, 1870, the subjoined extract is made from her "affidavit" of periods during which she, at the dates mentioned, spoke most endearingly of her husband in letters which are in her own handwriting, and therefore cannot be disputed.

From Mrs. McFarland's "Affidavit."

I went back to my father's in October, 1859, and remained almost a year, till August, 1860. At this time, in October, 1859, when I returned home, if I had had courage to have told my mother and father of my troubled life, I should probably never have returned to this man. But I could not speak. It was so hard a thing to tell.

HOW A "CRUELLY USED WIFE" ADDRESSES HER HUSBAND.

MANCHESTER, May 27, 1860.

MY DEAR HUSBAND; It is Sunday evening. I have just lighted the lamp. Am sitting by my table in my familiar rocking-chair. In my hand is my new gold pen-holder, and this paper rests on the last number of the *Atlantic*, which serves as a writing-desk. Little PERCY sleeps quietly in my bed, his head carefully disposed so that he shall not nestle it under the blankets, and his little hands folded on his breast. He goes to bed before dark now, and sleeps all the evening, hardly awaking when I come to bed. He is such a little comfort to sleep with. I love him so much. You don't know how much. I have drawn quite a picture of the last page, PERCY and myself, but I haven't told you that my room presents a very uncomfortable aspect of clutter and dirt. It is so, because I am preparing to go away. To-morrow we go to Mr. YEATON'S to stay until the ground is washing and painting, with which New-England people celebrate the advent of Spring, is ended. I rather hate to leave home at this time, while he is so young, still I am very glad I have so pleasant a place to stop. My cape came Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. I was delighted with it, and the heading was a surprise. I did not think of that being in the box. I have told you so many times that I knew you were the best husband in the world that I shall not reiterate. Put me down your debtor for at least fifty kisses for so handsome a garment. It will last me years and years. I could engage no one to make my cape, so I sat down and made it sufficiently to wear today, and shall finish it myself, and think I did it as well as a dress-maker could. Today, in the afternoon, I went to church. I wore my blue flounced silk, my cape with the splendid broad lace, my new bonnet, which I trimmed with black lace and straw trimming on the outside, and inside with straw-colored flowers and strings, and kid gloves the exact color of my bonnet-strings. Was I not very handsomely dressed? Indeed I was all dressed and surveyed myself in the glass I had only one want ungranted, and that was a husband to go to church with me. How proud I should have felt if I could have taken your arm and walked along. But it was all I went off alone. I felt dissatisfied in spite of everything. The feeling conscious that I was the most elegantly-dressed lady out did not even elate me. I wondered as I sat in church if people didn't think I was what they call a "grass widow," and then I thought they would think, they must think, I must have a good husband or he wouldn't give me such pretty things to wear. How you wish you could have seen me! I have got a nice large crape to pack our furs and all Winter garments in. I shall put them in it to-morrow, and nail it up with plenty of camphor around the things, so your overcoat cannot get eaten by moths, and the things will be ready to move. I expect the Republican campaign will be a great advantage to you if you can engage in it without loss of time. If you are remunerated for your services it will make you known in New-York, and I hope will open to you some steady, profitable business. I have no doubt you can make one of the best political speeches that could be made. I am very confident in your ability, and am critical, you know, severely so. Only one week has elapsed since you left. It seems a much longer time. I am resolved not to complain at your absence this time, for I hope this Fall will see us finally established, and I know you know as well as I do that these are our best years we are passing apart while baby is young, and that if we wish to enjoy life in a house together, it must not be too long deferred. I will try and get time to write a daily journal this week, and send it at the end of the week. I will give you a record of the little events that fill my life. Will that do? Did you see Mr. PHILBRICK in Boston? How was your interview with him? Do write it in your next.

Write me as diverting letters as possible.

I am your very affectionate wife, ABBY.

From Mrs. McFarland's Affidavit.

Mr. McFARLAND was unspeakably cruel to me this Fall and Winter of 1863, and 1863, while we boarded at No. 58 Varick-street. We occupied the only sleeping apartment on the parlor floor, and he could give full scope to his furies without fear of being overheard. * * * * *

He would lock himself into the room with me and give way to such terrible furies that only the extremest pride and self-control prevented me from making my misery known. He brought home what he professed was prussic acid, and threatened to take it and to force me to take it. He would snatch my scissors from my work-basket, and, tearing open his breast, he would brandish them about, swearing he would "let out his heart's blood" before me. He told me (then a shrinking girl) that he kept loaded pistols, with which he would at any moment shoot me. * * * * * *

From the time he got his place in the Enrollment Office, in 1863, until the Fall of 1864, Mr. McFARLAND and I were home three times, and moved me to eight different boarding-houses. If, for one moment, I was peaceful in the possession of a shelter, his habits or his dissatisfied temper drove him to change. * * * * *

In the Spring of 1863 Mr. McFARLAND got appointed to a position in the office of one of the Provost-Marshals under the Enrollment act. I went to see Mr. GREELEY in company with his sister, Mrs. CLEVELAND, and also to see several other persons, to get influence for Mr. McFARLAND. In doing so I acted under Mr. McFARLAND's orders, and against my own feelings, which always revolted at the idea of seeking office for him, though he never scrupled to use my efforts. As soon as he got this office I ceased my reading in public and my preparations for the stage, and in the Spring after he was appointed went home to my father's and remained a short time. Then McFARLAND summoned me to New-York with PERCY, who was ill at the time and hardly able to travel. I objected to leaving home, when he sent peremptorily, saying "he would burn my father's house over my head" if I did not come *I arrived in New-York in August*, and there a few weeks when the physician said PERCY would die if he were not sent back to the country, and again returned to my father, and stayed till November. In November, 1863, I came back to New-York. We took room for a few weeks on Varick-street, but soon removed early in January, to No. 15 Lamartine-place, West Twenty-ninth-street.

MRS. M'FARLAND TO HER HUSBAND, JULY 5, 1863.

MANCHESTER, July 5, 1863.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: I went down to the city last night, about 5 o'clock, and came home this afternoon. I called first at SARAH GOULD'S. She was very glad to see me, and we had a nice long talk together. SARAH is living in the city, a good ways up town, and has a pleasant little parlor and bedroom of her own. CHARLEY is a nice little boy and very fine looking. SARAH looks much as usual—handsomer, if anything, than she has been. After tea at SARAH'S, she and I called on our friend SARAH, who came down with me, went over to RUTH'S. We found them at Dr. CUSTER'S, and saw the doctor's folks, including EDWARD, with RUTH'S and her mother. They were all glad to see me. RUTH is looking very thin, and thinks she shall go to Chicago this month. She has a long vacation from her school. It commences now and lasts eight weeks. After meeting RUTH, she and Mrs. and LENA CUSTER joined us, and we went to a display of fireworks, which were very good.

I came back and stayed with RUTH all night, and this morning it rained so that WILL could not come down for us till quite late this afternoon; the pleasure of my visit down there was a good deal impaired by the miserable state of my health. I haven't been well an instant since I left New-York. That attack of indigestion which was very bad until Friday, when, as I began to get better of that, my catarrhal affection came on dreadfully, and gave me an inflammation of the throat, which is now extending down to the bronchiæ, and makes me quite sick. I got some medicine of Dr. CUSTER, but I suppose it will have to take its course. In the meantime I feel very uncomfortable.

SARAH GOULD has invited me to go up to their farm next Wednesday morning and stay the rest of the week. We shall take the children and see how they get along together. There is a family in the house, but SARAH has reserved her parlor and the little parlor room out of it, and a chamber upstairs, so I shall be in a nice place for me. We shall carry provisions. We have plenty of berries, and cream can be had. It will be quite nice. WILL is not SARAH'S beau as we shall live mostly in the woods. It will be quite like camping out for a week. EDWARD CUSTER is going to the White Mountains with some friends, and is to stop in Boston. He goes on flattering advantages. I have seen some exquisite bits of pictures by him, but neither of his great works are on exhibition now. I shall write to hear from you, to know where you went for a boarding-place, and if you are comfortably settled. Write me a detailed account of all your operations after my departure.

We have had ten extra days' with most delightful news, that VICKSBURG and HILL were captured, and a great many prisoners taken. I hope it is not too good to be true. MAC, be sure and do not forget to take back Mrs. CLEAVELAND'S "Curlyie" before she goes, as she particularly requested it. I asked PERCY what I should tell papa, and he says, "Tell him I'm a good boy." He cried for you Saturday morning when he waked up, and said he wanted his papa.

I suppose you will do all you can toward giving father a place in New-York without any additional urging, but I hope you will do so if it is at all possible. I wish that I had never written that letter, and it really makes me feel dreadfully to come and see how straightened my circumstances they are here. They have no vegetables yet, and they buy no meat, so that my only hope is in writing as much as possible. PERCY will live on cracked wheat. Mother got a little last week.

Manchester looks more woe-begone and forlorn than ever, and I hate the sight of it worse every time I see it. As for Ball Hill, it is hideous—positively repulsive in its aspect after seeing New-Jersey's fertile fields.

I shall expect to hear from you to-morrow. Direct always in care of WILLIAM SAGE, that it will go in father's box.

Be very careful what you eat, and try and spend your time in that student-like manner which you resolved upon. Your affectionate wife, ABBY McF.

Have you seen my scissors anywhere about the room. Please look.

HOW HER BROTHER REGARDED DANIEL AT THIS TIME.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 5, 1863.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I sit down this evening to express a fervent wish that you will come home to spend, a part at least, of the Summer vacation with me. We will then go a fishing, berrying, and have a good time generally.

You remember the stroll we took in the meadow last Summer, and how we laid on the knoll, and that you tried to explain the science of geology to me. I could not understand you very well then, but now having studied that part of physical geography called geology, I shall be better able to converse with you.

I am happy to say that I have most finished algebra.

Little PERCY is, in my opinion, full smarter than when he left here, and loves his Uncle WILL full better. He now tells me to tell you that he fired crackers Fourth of July.

It has been raining hard today, but before this it has not rained since the 17th of June.

I have not much more, my object in writing being to hope you will soon come home and enjoy the Summer weather here.

As it is late in the evening I will now end my note, and hope to see you by-and-by, hoping before long that you will be at home with us.

Yours affectionately, W. F. SAGE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF MAY 7, 1864.

This letter related to domestic affairs with which the public have no concern, and the extracts are made for the purpose of showing the affection which Mrs. McFARLAND at that time entertained for her husband:

MANCHESTER, May 7, 1864.

MY DEAR HUSBAND—* * * I shall write almost every day, but you must not be worried if you don't always hear, and I can't write very much.

If you have any time, *write, write* for next Fall's campaign. Write often. Your affectionate wife, ABBY.

Dr. Hammond on the Question of McFarland's Insanity.

The Medico-legal Society of the City of New-York held a stated meeting last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M. D., read a paper entitled "A Medico-legal Study of the Case of Daniel McFarland, Indicted for the Murder of A. D. Richardson." The substance of Surgeon HAMMOND'S paper consisted of a résumé of the medical testimony given in regard to the insanity of DANIEL McFARLAND on his recent trial, somewhat elaborated. Among the chief indications of latent insanity, as well as one of the chief operating causes of its development, he said, was continued wakefulness. Where a predisposition to insanity existed, nothing tends so strongly to precipitate its development as want of sleep. He enumerated all the facts developed on the late trial in relation to McFARLAND'S condition of mind, and claimed that they corresponded with every known and recognized symptom of existing insanity. The paroxysm of the party teaches no rule in relation to its impelling cause—whether it be the result of heat of passion or temporary insanity. A man might enter a room and see a man shoot another, but the mere act could give him no definite indication of the propelling causes—whether insanity or otherwise. These must be learned from the conduct of the party both preceding and succeeding the act. The whole current of testimony showed that McFARLAND was an irresponsible man for two weeks before the act. He met RICHARDSON suddenly and accidentally, and as illustrated by a hundred similar cases, the sudden sight of the disturbing element aroused the dormant imperfections of his brain. A similar instance was that of a man similarly afflicted, who attacked another because of having seen offensive weapons in his hand. McFARLAND, after the act in not seeking to conceal his act or escape, was also a strong evidence of his insanity, and in utter conflict with the conduct of a sane man. Surgeon HAMMOND gave numerous illustrations to confirm his theory.

Banquet to Gen. Jordan.

Gen. JORDAN, the Cuban General-in-Chief, was entertained at a banquet last evening at DELMONICO'S. Among the guests were a number of prominent and wealthy Cubans resident in this City, and several eminent journalists. Señor ALDEMA presided, and in a few happily chosen remarks introduced the guest of the evening, to whose brilliant services he paid a well-merited tribute of praise.

Gen. JORDAN, who, upon rising, was greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, after stating the motives by which he was influenced in drawing his sword in behalf of Cuba, said that anything more atrocious than the tyranny expressed by Spain in that beautiful but unhappy island it was impossible to conceive. These atrocities had fired the hearts of the Cubans, and on many a bloody field they had shown a gallantry which should be enough to convince all men of their unconquerable determination to secure their liberty, and drive the hated Spaniards from their loved island. The valor they had exhibited proved not only that they deserved liberty, but rendered it certain that they would achieve it. The misfortune was that the Spaniards were fighting the Cuban patriots with arms purchased in New-York. All the Cubans asked was to be allowed the same privilege enjoyed by the Spaniards of procuring arms in the United States. It was his intention to take all efforts to procure the repeal of the Neutrality law. A law which allowed the Spaniards to maintain their tyrannical rule in Cuba by means of weapons purchased in the United States was simply infamous. The great want of the Cubans was arms. Wherever they captured a gun there were five men to take it up. Any statement that the people of Cuba were not heart and soul in the revolution was utterly false. He had come back to try and procure arms for the patriots, and not because he was discouraged in the cause. He intended to return to Cuba, and entertained no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the Cuban patriots.

In reply to the toast of the Press, Hon. HORACE GREELEY made an address.

Subsequently addresses were made by others, and the company dispersed at a late hour.

Another Probable Murder—A Man Stabbed Twice in the Public Streets.

Early on Wednesday morning, PATRICK DUNNE was stabbed by ADELBERT HOPKE, a German, while standing near the corner of Mott-street and Chatham-square, and so seriously injured as to require his immediate removal to Bellevue Hospital. Yesterday morning HOPKE was arrested by Officer SULLIVAN, of the Fourth Ward, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he was identified by the sufferer, who now lies in a dangerous condition. In the afternoon the prisoner was taken to the Tombs, where CHARLES LEWIS, of No. 21 East Houston-street, made an affidavit that he saw HOPKE on Wednesday morning strike DUNNE several times, and was shortly after informed by the latter that he had been stabbed. LEWIS then found two wounds on DUNNE'S body—one on the right arm, the other on the breast, both of which must have been inflicted by HOPKE with some sharp instrument. When HOPKE was arrested, a dagger was found in his possession, and it was produced in court. The prisoner was held by Justice DOWLING to await the result of DUNNE'S injuries

Wild-Cat Insurance in New-Jersey.

In the Hudson County Supreme Court yesterday, a suit against an insurance company was tried, the developments of which show some interesting facts in connection with the insurance business in New-Jersey, where there have been an extraordinary number of bogus concerns claiming public patronage. The suit is brought by JOSEPH WONDERLY against Z. S. BOOTH and others, directors of the Mariners' Insurance Company of Jersey City, for insurance on buildings owned by the plaintiff in Williamsport, Penn. The policy was obtained by Wm. W. BUCKLEY, a broker, but when the buildings were destroyed by fire payment of the policy of $2,000 was not so easily to be procured. The plaintiffs allege fraud against the defendants, that the directors are not an incorporated company, but that their pretended charter for $200, from THOMAS W. NOBLE, the charter of the "Mariners' Mutual Fire Insurance Company;" that the title under which the policy was issued was the "Mariners' Insurance Company of New-Jersey;" that the directors are therefore personally liable.

The case has occupied two days and is not yet concluded. The testimony of Dr. BOOTH as to the effect that he and the other directors claimed in the company's charter, and the manner in which they had received it, and the manner in which the business was conducted, and the manner in which the policy was issued, is important. It appears that the chief of the enterprise was one GEORGE LOGAN, who had been arrested for forgery, served a term in the State prison, was pardoned out, and had boyhood's recollections of the inside of a bullwark stove, another business, and the vessel started so badly that constant pumping was necessary to keep her afloat. The Captain stated that although he requested the steamer to lay by until the damage could be ascertained, she steamed away without heeding the request. It is thought the steamer was one of the New-York and Boston propellers.

The pedestrian who undertook to walk from Hunter's Point to Sag Harbor, 100 miles, inside of twenty-six hours, yesterday, failed, and had not reached Sag Harbor at 3½ P. M., forty-five minutes later than the time at which he ought to have arrived. At 10:40 A. M., yesterday, he was at Moriches, thirty miles from his destination.

The fourth regular meeting of the Suffolk County Christian Convention will be held at Sag Harbor on the 18th and 19th inst. A number of interesting topics will be discussed.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. JOSEPH F. DALY, one of the Tammany Hall candidates for the Court of Common Pleas, has received a very handsome letter, signed by a number of the leading lawyers of this City, representing both the Republican and Democratic Party, among them being Messrs. Chas. Tracy, Benj. D. Silliman, Philo T. Ruggles, John A. Weeks, Daniel D. Lord, Ex-Judges James Emott and James J. Roosevelt, in which these gentlemen express their gratification at his nomination, and take occasion to speak in the highest terms of his experience, fitness for the judicial position, learning and exemplary character.

An examination was yesterday had at the Tombs in the case of TANCREDO CRUZ, accused by ANNIE CRUZ, his alleged sister-in-law, with stealing, on April 9, eight bonds of the Pacific Railroad, worth $7,360, and United States notes of the value of $1,100, the same being her own property. E. EVERT, of No. 5 Nassau-street, testified that TANCREDO, on April 9, sold to him six of the bonds at the office of FISK, HATCH & Co. The counsel for the defense cross-examined the complainant, but elicited nothing further than that the prisoner was arrested on Good Friday at Staten Island for the robbery and had agreed to pay her $19,000, but had failed so to do. The bonds were taken from her trunk while in the Prescott House, of this City, and the case had therefore to be adjudicated at the Tombs. As the prisoner's counsel desired to go into a very lengthy examination, the case was further adjourned until one o'clock today.

JAS. B. FARRINGTON, on April 22, hired board and lodging at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and remained there until May 6, when he clandestinely left the hotel, taking with him his baggage, but neglecting to pay his bill for $64 25. Early yesterday morning he returned to the hotel, but obtained a room, but when the daylight returned he was arrested by Officer KEALEY, the hotel detective. In order to get clear from this officer, FARRINGTON gave him a check on the Cashier of the City Bank of New-York, purporting to be drawn by THOS. C. FARRINGTON, of Yonkers, and dated May 11, 1870, for $100, which check proved to be worthless. FARRINGTON was therefore taken to the Tombs, and held for trial by Justice DOWLING.

The public is cautioned by Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, Agent of the Associated Press, against the trickery of parties who call upon private individuals and mercantile or banking firms, representing themselves as connected with this office and sometimes personating him. It may be safely assumed that any one who hammers willingly for news is a swindler, and his instant arrest will be esteemed a favor to the Press at large as well as to the General Agent.

Last evening as keeper MILES ADAMS, who had charge of the buckle-shop, in the Sing Sing State Prison, was closing for the day, he discovered that his tally was one man short. The gang were all locked up and the shop thoroughly searched, when one of the convicts employed there named JOHN MULLEN was found stowed away with intent to escape. Had he not been discovered MULLEN would have experienced scarcely any difficulty in getting away, as the outside of the Prison is entirely unguarded in the night time.

GEO. W. BOYD, of Pearl-street, who was held for examination by Justice DOWLING a few days ago on the charge of fraudulently using a label for spurious brandy with intent to deceive the purchasers, and make them believe that it was the production of the "Vine-grower's Company of Cognac," was yesterday held for trial, his counsel waiving an examination.

EDWARD MORGAN, a seaman on the steamship *Nevada*, lying at Pier No. 49, North River, leaped overboard on April 16, and was drowned. Yesterday the body was discovered near the spot, and removed to the Greenwich-street Police Station to await an inquest by Coroner ROLLINS.

Prof. N. F. NICKERSON will give a reading this evening, at the East Side M. E. Chapel, Seventy-seventh-street, corner of Second-avenue, in aid of the building fund of Mrs. J. E. GARRISON will sing during the evening.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Esq., will deliver a public lecture on "The Crusades," this evening, before the Young Men's Literary Society, at Grammar School, No. 35 Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

This is the day set apart in the Methodist Episcopa. Church as a fast day in memory of the late Bishop KINGSLEY.

FRANCIS SILVEY, a young man of about twenty-eight years of age, in the last stage of consumption, left the Five Points Mission last Tuesday, and has not since been seen. He had dark eyes, dark hair, dark complexion and large dark eyes, dark hair, dark complexion and looked very sick. He was rather tall; he wore a dark coat and vest and drab pantaloons. Information would be gladly received by Rev. Mr. SHAFFER, Five Points Mission.

Some time ago a notorious pickpocket named THOMAS COSGROVE, but who chooses to be known as Tommy Stack, was arrested for robbing Mr. KIMBALL, of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, and, being held in $1,000 at the General Sessions, gave bail for his appearance. His bondsman, becoming tired of the responsibility, applied to Superintendent JOURDAN for his arrest, and orders to that effect were issued, and 8 ack was captured yesterday by Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct. He was taken to the Central Police Office, where his photograph was added to the Rogues' Gallery, after which he was delivered to District-Attorney GARVIN.

There were 2,004 emigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden yesterday, of whom 312 were brought by the *Dorian* from Glasgow, 538 by the *Hansa* from Bremen, and 1,244 by the *Denmark* from Copenhagen.

A meeting is to be held at Cooper Institute, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican State Judiciary ticket.

ROSWELL D. HATCH, as well as GEO. T. CURTIS, has declined the nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Democrats opposed to Tammany.

The business of the Common Council appears to be at a stand still. At several of their recent meetings they have done nothing. Yesterday, after a few minutes' session, they adjourned to Saturday next.

Yesterday Commissioner SHIELDS granted the discharge of JOHN BRANIGAN, accused of having attempted to bribe a revenue officer named WASS, on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient.

Mr. GUSTAVUS BEYERLE, a German, has been appointed one of the United States Assistant Assessors of the Thirty-second District.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening, an explosion of burning fluid occurred in the eating saloon of AUGUST LINKEN, in the basement of No. 127 Bowery, causing a loud report and shattering the doors and windows to the extent of about $100.

BROOKLYN.

In pursuance of the decree in the case of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company *vs.* The Schooner *Willie Howe, &c.*, the proceeds amounting to $4,650 were yesterday paid into United States Court and distributed.

The Brooklyn Equal Rights Association will hold its anniversary meeting at the Academy of Music this Evening. The best-known speakers of the National associations have promised to speak. Also, Mrs. M. ADELLE HAZLETT, of Michigan, a young woman who is considered by her friends to be the Anna Dickinson of the West.

Dr. DANIEL E. KISSAM has been appointed Police Surgeon for the Western District, and Dr. JOSEPH CREAMER for the Eastern District.

The new building of Messrs. W. & H. MUMFORD, upholsterers, in course of erection on Fulton-avenue, near Smith-street, is to cost $60,000.

JACOB BAYER, barber on Fulton-street, has been appointed interpreter to the Police and Justices Courts.

STATEN ISLAND.

At the charter election in Tottenville the following ticket was elected: Trustees, Cornelius Winant, Shotwell B. Sprague and W. Cronk: Clerk, Abraham H. Wood; Treasurer, Daniel Butler; Collector, Wm. A. Browne; Police Justice, Hubbard R. Yetman. For Police Commissioners of the County of Richmond Capt. Garrett P. Wright, of Mariner's Harbor; Abraham C. Wood, of West Brighton, and Wm. C. Denyse, of Tompkinsville, were elected.

The growth of the island may be judged from the fact, that during the months of February, March and April, 1870, the Shore Railroad conveyed 46,000 passengers, while in the corresponding months of the previous but 12,000 persons traveled on the same road.

LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing Drainage Relief bill spoken of in yesterday's issue as not having been heard from since it was prepared by a Committee of twenty-two citizens and sent to Albany, we are informed was promptly passed through both Houses of the Legislature by Hon. JAMES R. TRAHARN, and now awaits the approval of the Governor.

The schooner *Dexter Carrie*, of Alamoosook, Me., during a fog, on the night of the 9th, off Race Point Light, was run into by a propeller steamer, and had her bowsprit, foremast, jibboom, and bulwarks stove, anchor hanging, and the vessel started so badly that constant pumping was necessary to keep her afloat. The Captain stated that although he requested the steamer to lay by until the damage could be ascertained, she steamed away without heeding the request. It is thought the steamer was one of the New-York and Boston propellers.

The pedestrian who undertook to walk from Hunter's Point to Sag Harbor, 100 miles, inside of twenty-six hours, yesterday, failed, and had not reached Sag Harbor at 3½ P. M., forty-five minutes later than the time at which he ought to have arrived. At 10:40 A. M., yesterday, he was at Moriches, thirty miles from his destination.

The fourth regular meeting of the Suffolk County Christian Convention will be held at Sag Harbor on the 18th and 19th inst. A number of interesting topics will be discussed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The young girl who was arrested with JOHN WILLIAMS, the English burglar, as his wife, has been discharged by Commissioner WHITEHEAD, of Newark, no case having been made out against her. WILLIAMS is held to answer for smuggling, and will be arraigned before the United States District Court, at Trenton, next week. He cannot be held for the burglary committed in Paris, because the extradition treaty does not cover cases of larceny.

The spinners at the Clark Thread factory are still on strike for advanced wages. The Company offer fifty per cent. above the price in Lancashire, England, but the men will not work unless their own scale of prices is agreed to. A large number of women, whose work depends upon that of the spinners, are thrown out of employment by the strike.

A little boy three years of age, named JOHN FORD, was burned to death by falling upon the stove, in his father's house, in Pierson-alley, Newark, yesterday. The parents of the child are very poor and go away to work daily, leaving four children, the oldest six years of age, alone in the house. During their absence yesterday the child met with the accident which resulted in his being burned almost to a cinder.

Yesterday afternoon the Hudson County Grand Jury visited the abattoir at Communipaw to inspect the premises, whether with a view of bringing an indictment or not, is, of course, not positively known, but can readily be surmised. In the meantime the proprietors of the abattoir have done a great deal to remove the cause of the public indignation by making some radical changes in their method of disposing of the offal.

STEPHEN CASSEDY, an old man who was picking coal upon the Central Railroad track at Raritan, was run over and killed by the 8:40 eastward-bound train, yesterday. His head and legs were severed from his body. An inquest will be held.

FRITZ MASKER and HENRIETTA DUBE, two German lovers, of Union Hill, have eloped because HENRIETTA'S parents would not approve the match.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Special orders from the War Department detail the following unassigned officers on recruiting service, who are to report by letter without delay for assignment to duty to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Reeve, Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, New-York City:

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. W. C. Moore, First Lieuts. W. J. Kyle, W. H. Mole, Jas. Collins and D. M. Lee.

To Brevet Brig.-Gen. Wessells at Cincinnati: First Lieuts. G. W. Chilson, W. J. Dawes and Placidus Ord.

To Brevet Brig-Gen. Stevenson, at St. Louis: First Lieuts. C. S. Newlins, E. H. Parsons, T. M. McDougal and J. W. Keller.

To Brevet Brig.-Gen. Blake, Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service at Carlisle Barracks: Capts. Madison Earle and M. Berry; First Lieuts. John C. White, Horace Neide, L. M. O'Brien, W. H. Campion, J. S. Appleton, L. J. Whitney, F. M. Lynde.

By direction of the President the following transfers are made: First Lieut. Samuel Reopics, (Brevet Captain,) from the Fifth Artillery, to the Nineteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Samuel Wells, Jr., from the Nineteenth Infantry to the Fifth Artillery. Major Thomas W. Sweeny, unassigned, having been found by an Examining Board incapacitated for active service by reason of wounds received while Second Lieutenant of the First New-York Volunteer Infantry, in the battle of Cherubusco, Mexico, and again while serving as Brigadier-General of Volunteers at Wilson's Creek, Mo., in 1861, and by a gunshot wound received at Shiloh while commanding a brigade, has been, by order of the President, retired with the full rank of Brigadier-General. Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Samuel K. Dawson has been placed upon the retired list of officers of that class where disability results from long and faithful service.

The Secretary of the Navy today received a telegram from Key West, dated today, announcing the arrival there of the steam-tug *Lloyd Aspinwall*. The United States steamers *Juniata* and *Powhatan* are also at Key West. The *Severn*, Admiral Poor's flag-ship, was preparing to go to Havana. The *Nantasket* was getting in readiness to leave for San Domingo. The United States steamer *Quinnebaug*, Commander Barnes, sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, April 1, for the United States. She was to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco and Para.

Commander Samuel E. Franklin has been ordered to command the Officers at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal. Ensign Nathan D. Barnes is ordered to the *Saugus*. Lieut.-Commander George W. Pigman is detached from the *Saugus*, to return home and await orders.

Col. T. J. Laddington, formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, and for the past three years on duty at Santa Fé, as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of New-Mexico, having been relieved from that duty, has arrived in this city to report for duty in the Quartermaster-General's Office, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 12.—The Board for revising the artillery tactics of the United States Army, composed of Gens. Barry and Seymour, and Col. Dupont, is in session here.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 12.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed firmer and higher. Stocks opened quiet and closed steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Consols for money	94⅛	..	..
Consols for account	94⅛	..	..
United States 5-20s of 1862	88⅝	..	89
United States 5-20s of 1865, old	89⅛	..	89⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	90	..	90⅛
United States 10-40s	85½	..	85½
Illinois Cen. R. R. Shares	112	112⅛	112
Erie Railroad Shares	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. R. Shs.	..	..	..

PARIS, May 12.—The Bourse opened firm and closed dull. Rentes opened at 75f. 2c., and closed at 74f. 95c.

The outflow of specie from the Bank of France this week has been unusually heavy. According to the official report, the amount in hand today is 24,500,000 francs less than on last Thursday.

FRANKFORT, May 12.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 95⅛@95¼ for the issue of 1862, and closed firm.

LONDON, May 12—6 P. M.—Calcutta LINSEED opened buoyant at 61s. 6d., and closed active at 62s. ₰ ton. LINSEED-OIL opened firm at £32 5s., and closed at £32 10s. TURPENTINE, 30s. 6d. ₰ cwt. Common RESIN quiet. SUGAR afloat firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 12—5 P. M.—The market opened firm. COTTON—Middling Uplands opened at 11d.@ 11¼d. and closed at 11¼d.; Middling Orleans opened and closed at 11¼d.; the sales of the day were 12,000 bales, 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Flour, 20s. 6d. ₰ bbl. for Western. Corn, 30s. 6d. ₰ qr. for yellow. PROVISIONS—Pork excited. CHEESE, 75s. ₰ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. NAVAL STORES firmer.

HAVRE, May 12.—COTTON opened firm, both on the spot and afloat, and closed firm and unchanged; Low Middling afloat, 181f. ₰ cwt.

HAVANA, May 12.—The SUGAR market is buoyant; sales were made today on the basis of 8¼@8¾ reals ₰ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard. EXCHANGE on London, 15¼ ₰ cent. premium; on Paris, 1¼ ₰ cent. premium; on the United States, sixty-days' sight, in currency, 9¼ ₰ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, May 12.—FLOUR active and steady; sales, 3,000 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White, and $7 75@8 for Double Extra. The WHEAT market opened firm, with a moderate demand, but closed quiet, sales early, 5,000 bushels Amber Indiana at $1 29; 2,800 bushels Amber State at $1 32, and 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20. CORN scarce and very firm; small sales at $1 22@$1 23. OATS held at 65c. for Canadian. RYE held at 85c. in bond, which is above the views of buyers. MILLFEED active; shorts, $21; stipestuffs, $22; middlings, $21, ₰ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Rye, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50@$3 75 to the Hudson; Flour, 30c. to New-York by rail and canal. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 40c.; Grain and Lumber, 50c.; to Albany, $4 70, ₰ ton. Lake IMPORTS—29,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Oats, 11,800 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Peas, 1,740,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,000 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Rye, 1,675,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON firm at 21¼c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce, and all grades higher; Fall Superfine, $4 25@ $4 50; Extra, $4 65@$5; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 60. WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Spring, 94c.@95c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 18; strictly choice, $1 45; Fancy White, $1 60. CORN demoralized; Mixed, $1@1 06; Yellow, $1@1 07; choice to fancy White, $1 10@$1 13. OATS—Mixed, 62¼c.@63c. BARLEY declining; Minnesota, 87½c.@95c. RYE, 80c.@85c. WHISKY, $1 08; at the close held higher. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $20 50@$20, the latter for extra heavy. Dry-salted MEATS—Nothing done. BACON—Order sales at 13c. for Shoulders, 16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides, 19c.@ 19¼c. for Sugar-cured Hams. CATTLE—Prime and choice wanted; sales at $5@$7 50. Live HOGS firm at $7@$7 25 for light to heavy. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels.

CHICAGO, May 12.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR steady and firm. WHEAT quiet; No. 2, 97c.; during the afternoon firmer at 98¼c., cash; 98¼ seller June. CORN dull; No. 2, 36c.@36¼c. OATS, 33c. RYE active and lower; No. 2, 81c.@82c. BARLEY firmer at 90c.@95c. HIGHWINES held at $1 06. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $20 50@$20 75. LARD, 16c.@16¼c. Dry-Salted SHOULDERS, 11¼c.@11¾c., loose. CATTLE active and firm at $5@$6 50 for Stockers to extra prime Shipping Steers. Live HOGS active and higher at $6 70@$6 80 for fair to extra prime. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 3,200 bushels Barley, 7,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. PROVISIONS more